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HISTORICAL REGISTER

JANUARY, 1902

PUBLISHED BY THE

MEDFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

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Entered as second-class matter, under the act of July 16, 1894.

MEDFORD HISTORICAL REGISTER.

Published quarterly (January, April, July, and October)

BY THE

Medford Historical Society,

AT

No. 2 Ashland Street, Medford, Mass.

Subscription price, one dollar a year, postpaid. Single copies, 25 cents.

For sale at the Society Rooms, and by the Treasurer, B. F. FENTON, 110 Sheridan Avenue.

Publication Committee.

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Exchange list in charge of GEO. S. T. FULLER, 7 Alfred Street.

J. C. MILLER, JR., PRINTER, MEDFORD

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PORTER HOUSE, COR. HIGH AND WINTHROP STREETS.

The Home of Mrs. Jane Turell.

The Medford Historical Register.

VOL. V. JANUARY, 1902. NO. 1.

MRS. JANE TURELL.

BY MYRA BRAYTON MORSS.

[Read before the Medford Historical Society, October 21, 1901.]

THERE has recently come into the possession of the Medford Public Library a small volume printed at the "Rose and Crown" near the Mansion House, London, in 1741. The title of this book reads as follows: — "A Memoir of the Life and Death of the Pious and Ingenuous Mrs. Jane Turell who died at Medford, March 26, 1735, aetat. 27." The title-page further states that the material was "collected chiefly from her own manuscripts, by her Consort, the Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Turell, M.A., Pastor of the Church in Medford."

The volume is very small (price 1*s.* 6*d.*), and the memoirs are of a most scanty biographical character, but it has seemed, nevertheless, worth while to give place in our gallery of historical portraits to the very slight pencil sketch that we are able to present of this woman, as remarkable in her own time for high mental attainments as for great piety, albeit in an age when excessive piety was the rule rather than the exception.

It is not necessary to more than recall the fact that her husband, the Rev. Ebenezer Turell, was pastor of the Church in Medford from 1724 to 1778, a period of fifty-four years, as his history has been sketched in "The Early Ministers of Medford" by the Rev. H. C. DeLong.

The reasons for publishing these memoirs are thus variously set forth by Mr. Turell: "That my Readers may be charmed into a Love and Admiration of Virtue and Holiness, I now place before their eyes the Picture of my Dear Deceased: The Lines and Lineaments, Colours and

Shades laid and drawn by her own lovely Hand, guided by the Spirit of Grace and Truth.

"And I present it particularly and in the first Place to her dear and only surviving Sister; and then to her nearest Relatives and Acquaintance, and to all the rising Daughters of New England, that they may understand what true Beauty is, and what the brighter Ornaments of their Sex are, and seek them with their whole Desire; even the hidden Man of the Heart, in that which is not corruptible, the Ornament of a meek and quiet Spirit, which is in the Sight of God of great Price. For Favour is deceitful, and Beauty is vain; but a Woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised — And such an one (with some additional Excellencies and Accomplishments) was Mrs. Jane Turell. Born in Boston, New England, February 25, A.D. 1708, of Parents Honourable and Religious. Her Father, the Reverend Dr. Benjamin Coleman (through the gracious Favour of God) is still living among us; one universally acknowledged to be even from his younger Times (at Home and Abroad) a bright Ornament and Honour to his Country, and an Instrument in God's Hand of bringing much good to it. Her Mother, Mrs. Jane Coleman, was a truly gracious Woman, Daughter of Mr. Thomas Clark, Gentleman."

Referring again to "The Early Ministers of Medford" we find that Dr. Coleman was graduated from Harvard College in 1692, and for six months afterward supplied the pulpit of the Medford Church. Six years later he was called from England, whither he had gone for further study, to be the first pastor of Brattle Street Church, which office he held for forty-eight years. Such is the very evident admiration and veneration in which his reverend son-in-law held Dr. Coleman that one feels the Memoirs of Mrs. Jane Turell give much more information regarding her august father than the lady in question (not an altogether unusual occurrence in modern biographies however).

The short and simple annals of Mrs. Turell's life are

so much more interesting in the quaint language of the "Memoir" that I shall continue to quote from it. "Mrs. Turell was the third child of Reverend and Mrs. Coleman. . . . Her Constitution from her early Infancy was wonderful weak and tender, yet the Organs of her Body so formed as not to obstruct the free Operations of the active and capacious Spirit within. The Buddings of Reason and Religion appeared on her sooner than usual. . . . Before her second year was completed she could speak distinctly, knew her Letters, and could relate many Stories out of the Scriptures to the Satisfaction and Pleasure of the most Judicious. I have heard that Governor Dudley, with other wise and polite Gentlemen, have placed her on a Table, and sitting round it, owned themselves diverted with her Stories. Before she was four Years old (so strong and tenacious was her memory) she could say the greater Part of the Assembly's Catechism, many of the Psalms, some hundred Lines of the best Poetry, read distinctly, and make pertinent Remarks on many Things she read. She grew in Knowledge (the most useful) day by day and had the Fear of God before her Eyes. She pray'd to God sometimes by excellent Forms (recommended to her by her Father and suited to her Age and Circumstances) and at other times *ex corde*, the Spirit of God helping her Infirmities. When her Father, upon a Time enquired of her what words she used in Prayer to God, she answered him that when she was upon her Knees God gave her Expression. Even at the Age of four, five and six she asked many astonishing Questions about divine Mysteries, and carefully laid up and hid the Answers she received to them in her Heart."

Mr. Turell continues, "The most that I am able to collect of her Life from six to ten is general, (and from her) viz. that her Father daily instructed her, and enriched her Mind with the best Knowledge; and excited her to the due Performance of all Duty. And that her tender and gracious Mother (who dy'd about four years before her)

often pray'd for, and over her, and gave her the wisest Counsels, and most faithful Warnings; and that she was thankful and grew in Knowledge, and (she hoped) in Grace under them. That she loved the School and the Exercise of it, and made a laudable Progress in the various Kinds of Learning proper to her Age and Sex.

"At nine or ten (if not before) she was able to write; for in the Year 1718 I find a letter of her honoured Father's to her wrote in Answer to one of hers. In this letter Dr. Coleman says: 'I pray God to bless you and make you one of his Children. I charge you to pray daily, and read your Bible and fear to sin. Be very dutiful to your Mother, and respectful to Everybody. Be very humble and modest, womanly and discreet. Take care of your Health and as you love me do not eat green Apples.'" The latter admonition would seem more suited to a child of nine than his other commands.

Mr. Turell gives a Hymn written by the little Jane in her eleventh year, which is here quoted entire to show her poetical facility at that age.

> "I fear the great Eternal One above,
> The God of Grace, the God of Love;
> He to whom Seraphims Hallelujahs sing,
> And Angels do their Songs and Praises bring.
> Happy the Soul that does in Heaven rest,
> Where with his Saviour he is ever blest;
> With heavenly Joys and Rapture is possest,
> No Thoughts but of his God inspire his Breast.
> Happy are they that walk in Wisdom's Ways,
> That tread her Paths and shine in all her Rays."

"Her Father was pleas'd to encourage her in this feeble Essay she made at Verse. He condescended to return her Rhymes like her own level to her present Capacity, with a special Aim to keep and fix her Mind on God and heavenly Things, with which she had begun."

A line or two from the Father's "Rhymes" will suffice.

> "Joy of my Life! is this thy lovely Voice?
> Sing on, and a fond Father's Heart rejoice.

'Twas nobly dar'd, my charming Child. A Song
From a Babe's Mouth of right to Heaven belong.
Pleasant thy Wit, but more the sacred Theme,
Such as thy Name and all my Cares beseem."

"These condescensions of her Father were no doubt of great Use to her, and had in some Measure the Effect proposed, to put her on thinking and writing more and better, and to gain more of his Esteem of Ingenuity and Piety which she was wisely ambitious of: but above all to approve her Heart before God, her Heavenly Father, who sees in secret."

In her fourteenth year she began a Diary in which were entered "solemn and pertinent Prayers to God to deliver her and the Town (Boston) from the Small Pox then threatening it; or to prepare her and his People for the Visitation; also a Meditation and Prayers occasioned by the Death of a Friend."

Before she was eighteen years of age she wrote a poem to her Honoured Father, on his being chosen President of Harvard College, an office which he did not accept. The General Court refused to confirm the appointment unless he were released by the Church, and this was not done. This poem is dated December 27, 1724, and begins thus: —

"Sir: —

"An Infant Muse begs leave beneath your Feet
To lay the first Essays of her poetic Wit;
That under your protection she may raise
Her Song to some exalted Pitch of Praise.
You who among the Bards are found the Chief."

Another poetical attempt of this date is that of "Lines written to a Friend on her Return to Boston."

"Thrice welcome Home, thou Glory of our Isle,
On whom indulgent Heaven delights to smile;
Whose Face the Graces make their chosen Seat,
In whom the charms of Wit and Beauty meet.
O with what wond'ring Eyes I on you gaze,
And can't recover from the sweet amaze:" etc.

The extravagant phrases employed in all these verses indicate the literary style of the day, and by no means prove that the poetess was lacking in strict veracity, even when she calls her Father "Chief of the Bards," and her friend the "Glory of our Isle."

Some paraphrases of the Psalms followed the verses already quoted, upon receiving which her Father wrote to her as follows: —

"With the Advantages of my liberal Education at School and College I have no reason to think but that your Genius in Writing would have excelled mine. But there is no great Progress or Improvement made in anything but by Use and Industry and Time. If you diligently improve your stated and some vacant Hours every Day or Week to read your Bible, and other useful Books, you will sensibly grow in Knowledge and Wisdom, fine Thoughts and good Judgment from Year to Year. . . . But as to a Poetical Flight now and then, let it be with you only a thing by the by. At your leisure and spare Hours you may indulge your Inclinations this way. But let them not break in either upon the daily Hours of secret Reading or Devotion. So shall you consecrate your Heart and Life, your Muse and your daily Works to the Honour of Christ in the Way of your own Salvation."

In addition to her poetical effusions Mr. Turell enumerates, "In Prose many things, among them 'Some essay to write her own Life,' which begins with Thanksgivings to God for distinguishing her from most in the World by the Blessings of Nature, Providence and Grace, which she specifies and enumerates in the following manner:—

"1. I thank God for my Immortal Soul, and that Reason and Understanding which distinguishes me from the lower Creation.

"2. For my Birth in a Christian Country, in a Land of Light, where the true God and Jesus Christ are known.

"3. For pious and honourable Parents, whereby I am favour'd beyond many others.

"4. For faithful and godly Ministers, who are from time to time showing me the Way of Salvation.

"5. For a Polite as well as Christian Education.

"6. For restraining Grace, that I have been with-held from more open and gross Violations of God's holy Laws."

Also among her prose writings are "Her Thoughts on Matrimony, with the Rules whereby she resolved to guide herself in that important Affair of Life." The rules from which she resolves "never to start" are here given:—

"1. I would admit the Addresses of no Person who is not descended of pious and creditable Parents.

"2. Who has not the Character of a strict Moralist, sober, temperate, just and honest.

"3. Diligent in his Business, and prudent in Matters.

"4. Fixt in his Religion, a constant Attender on the publick Worship, and who appears in God's House with the Gravity becoming a Christian.

"5. Of a sweet and agreeable Temper; for if he be Owner of all the former good Qualifications, and fails here my Life would still be uncomfortable."

It is rather a comfort to find in Number 5, even this bit of worldly wisdom, and it is to be hoped that the Rev. Ebenezer fulfilled all these exactions.

"Before she had seen eighteen," says the Memoir, "she had read and (in some measure) digested all the English Poetry, and Polite Pieces in Prose, printed and Manuscripts in her Father's well furnished Library, and much she borrowed of her Friends and Acquaintance. She had indeed such a thirst after Knowledge that the Leisure of the Day did not suffice, but she spent whole Nights in reading. When I was first inclin'd (by the Motions of God's Providence and Spirit) to seek her Acquaintance (which was about the Time she entered her nineteenth year) I was surpriz'd and charm'd to find her so accomplish'd. I found her in a good measure Mistress of the politest Writers and their Works; could point out the Beauties in them, and had made many of their best Thoughts her own. And as she went into

more free Conversation, she discours'd how admirably on many Subjects: I grew by Degrees into such an Opinion of her good Taste, that when she put me upon translating a Psalm or two, I was ready to excuse myself, and if I had not fear'd to displease her, should have deny'd her Request."

The following letter, now in possession of Mr. Frank Hervey, was written to Miss Coleman just before her marriage to Mr. Turell. It is such a good example of the epistolary correspondence of those days that it seems worth putting on record: —

"MEDFORD, March 21, 1726.

"DEAR MADAM: —

This is to kiss your hand and to tell you you may if you please be the absolute mistress of the citey of Medford: for our Reverant Turell so admires your person and vertues and excellent accomplishments that had he crowns and scepters he would throw them all at your feet to merit your favouer. Indeed Madam if you wear to be an empress you could not injoy more happenes than the sweet conversation of so excelent a pious and wise man. Madam had I a Daughter that he so much admires as your Ladyship and I could give her ten thousand pounds he might comand both her and that. Dear Madam I have nothing in my present view can make you more happy a this side heaven; the Lord direct you which is the prayer of your most affectionate Aunt and humble Servant

ELIZ. THOMAS.

"My servase to your Reverant Father and the Lady your Mother."

"After her marriage, which was on August 11, 1726, her custom was once in a month or two, to make some new Essay in Verse or Prose, and to read from Day to Day as much as a faithful Discharge of the Duties of her new Condition gave Leisure for; and I think I may with Truth say, that she made the writing of Poetry a Recreation and not a Business.

"What greatly contributed to increase her Knowledge in Divinity, History, Physick, Controversy, as well as Poetry was her attentive hearing most that I read upon those Heads thro' the long evenings of the Winters as we sat together."

From a number of poems written after her marriage I select this one, headed "An Invitation into the Country, in Imitation of Horace," not so much for its literary merit as that it shows more sprightliness of treatment than the other elaborated and stilted productions, and also gives us a contrast between the Medford of 1730 and that of today.

"From the soft Shades and from the balmy Sweets
Of Medford's flow'ry Vales, and green Retreats,
Your absent Delia to her Father sends,
And prays to see him 'ere the Summer ends.
Now while the Earth 's with beautious Verdure dy'd,
And Flora paints the Meads in all her Pride;
While leaden trees Pomonia's Bounty own,
And Ceres' Treasures do the Fields adorn,
From the thick Smokes, and noisy Town, O come,
And in these Plains awhile forget your Home.
Tho' my small incomes never can afford,
Like wealthy Celsus, to regale a Lord;
No Ivory Tables groan beneath the Weight
Of sumptuous Dishes, serv'd in massy Plate;
The Forest ne'er was search'd for Food for me,
Nor from my Hounds the timerous Hare does flee:
No leaden Thunder strikes the Fowl in Air,
Nor from my Shaft the winged Death do fear.
With silken Nets I ne'er the Lake despoil,
Nor with my Bait the larger Fish beguile.

* * *

No Wine, but what does from my Apples flow,
My frugal House on any can bestow.

* * *

But tho' rich Dainties never spread my Board,
Nor my cool Vaults Calabrian Wines afford,
Yet what is neat and wholesome I can spread,
My good fat Bacon and our homely Bread,
With which my healthful Family is fed.
Milk from the Cow, and Butter newly churn'd
And new fresh Cheese, with Curds and Cream just turn'd.

For a Desert upon my Table 's seen
The Golden Apple and the Melon green;
The blushing Peach and glossy Plumb there lies,
And with the Mandrake tempt your Hands and Eyes.
This I can give, and if you'll here repair,
To slake your Thirst a Cask of Autumn Beer,
Reserved on purpose for your drinking here.
Under the spreading Elms our Limbs we 'll lay,
While fragrant Zephirs round our Temples play.
Retired from Courts, and Crowds, secure we 'll set,
And freely feed upon our Country Treat.
No noisy Faction here shall dare intrude,
Or once disturb our peaceful Solitude.

* * *

Tho' I no Down or Tapestry can spread,
A clean soft Pillow shall support your Head,
Fill'd with the Wool from off my tender Sheep,
On which with Ease and Safety you may sleep.
The Nightingales shall lull you to your Rest,
And all be calm and still as is your Breast."

Mr. Turell declares that he "might add to these some Pieces of Wit and Humour, which if publish'd would give a brighter Idea of her to some sort of Readers; but as her Heart was set upon graver and better Subjects, and her Pen much oftener employed about them, so I chuse to omit them, tho' innocent enough, and to preserve the Memory of her Ingenuity by the foremention'd."

The phrase "some sort of Readers" is a trifle ambiguous, but I think we would willingly have classed ourselves with them in order to have obtained the "brighter Idea" of Mrs. Turell's genius.

Far from that possibility, however we are now invited to consider "Things more serious and profitable, in Prose, tho' many of them very melancholy, being writ under the more immediate Cares and Distresses of her Mind about her Spiritual State." And melancholy indeed is the series of letters that follow, also the Diary in which she analyzes her various degress of depression and exaltation of mind, though of the latter there is very little account; as if fearful when in a peaceful frame of being led into deeper transgressions. It is pitiful to

think how the iron of the eighteenth century theology entered into this gentle soul. Surely such as she had their Purgatorio on earth and were made ready for their Paradiso straightway they left it.

But it is also of interest to note the mental attitude of both her father and her husband at this time. Sympathetic they undoubtedly were, for the letters of her father gave evidence of deep paternal feeling, but both divines seem to regard her poor frenzied declarations of sinfulness and hopelessness as perfectly natural. One cannot help feeling that they regarded their spiritual patient as an interesting *case*, of which her father's diagnosis is considered masterly.

That Mr. Turell believed her to be a very perfect creature, notwithstanding her own doubts and fears is evident throughout the record; and especially in the summary, (or catalogue of her virtues it might almost be called). After relating her practice of reading the Bible out in course once a year, the Psalms much oftener, besides many chapters and a multitude of verses, he says: "I must own, considering her tender Make and often Infirmities, she exceeded in Devotion. And I have thought myself obliged sometimes (in compassion to her) to call her off, and put her in mind of God's delighting in Mercy more than in Sacrifice. I may not forget to mention the strong constant Guard she plac'd at the Door of her Lips. Who ever heard her call an ill Name? or detract from any Body? When she apprehended she received Injuries, Silence and Tears were her highest Resentments. But I have often heard her reprove others for rash and angry Speeches. In every Relation she sustained she was truly exemplary, sensible how much of the Life and Power of Religion consists in the conscientious Practice and Performance of Relative Duties.

"The People, among whom she lived the last eight Years of her Life, both Old and Young, had a Love and Veneration for her, as a Person of the strictest Virtue

and undefiled Religion. Her Innocence, Modesty, Ingenuity and Devotion, charm'd all into an Admiration of her."

Here ends this "Story of a Short Life," for at the age of twenty-seven years Mrs. Turell died after a brief illness, leaving one little son, the last of three children, Samuel, of whom she said, "My Desire is that my Samuel be lent to the Lord, and be employed by Him in his Service and in his Church."

In conclusion Mr. Turell writes, "I question whether there has been more Grief and Sorrow shown at the Death of any private Person, by People of all Ranks to whom her Virtues were known; Mourning for the Loss sustained by ourselves, not for her, nor as others who have no Hope. For it is beyond Doubt that she died in the Lord, and is Blessed."

So these few withered leaves of memory that have lain forgotten for over a century still exhale the delicate perfume of this quiet, studious life; a life circumscribed both in aims and attainments as viewed in the light of today, yet one that made the world a better place for those who have come into the larger liberty of thought and action.

"CURRENT EVENTS," 1724-1734.

Extracts from Town Records of Medford.

By Helen T. Wild.

May 25, 1724. Put to vote whether the town will agree to hear Mr. Turell preach two days, and Mr. Lowell preach one day, if they may be obtained, also to adjourn this meeting for three weeks, then the church to make a nomination and call in the town for choice in said nomination. Voted in the affirmative.

At said meeting, voted that Monday the twenty-fifth day of May current be set apart for fasting and prayer that God would please to direct the affair of that day in the choice of a minister.

At a Town Meeting legally convened by adjournment from June the 15 to June the 17th current, Mr. Ebenezer Turell was chosen to settle in the work of the ministry in Medford.

At said meeting voted that the town will give to Mr. Turell when legally settled in the work of the ministry in said town one hundred pounds for his encouragement, one hundred pounds in good bills of credit.

At said meeting voted that the town will give to Mr. Turell when settled as aforesaid ninety pounds per year and strangers money for a yearly salary during the continuance in the work of the ministry in said town.

At a Town meeting legally convened in Medford Sept^{r} the 14th day, 1724 . . . Put to vote whether the town will add ten pounds per year to the ninety pounds already granted to Mr. Turell which makes up a hundred pounds per year for his yearly salary. . . . And also to comply with Mr. Turell's other proposal referring to the neighboring inhabitants that in case they be laid to the town to make a reasonable consideration. Voted in the affirmative.

At a Town Meeting legally convened Oct^{r} the 26th 1724 . . . Put to vote whether the town will raise

twenty pounds money for the charge of the entertainment of the Rev[d] Elders and gentlemen at the ordination of Mr. Ebenezer Turell, and if the twenty pounds be not sufficient to answer the said charge that then the remainder of the money to pay the same be drawn out of the treasury. The said twenty pound rate to be forthwith made, collected and paid in to the Town Treasurer. Voted in the affirmative.

At a Town Meeting . . . assembled Dec. 29th 1724 . . . Voted that the Rev. Mr. Turell's salary do begin September the 14th last past, at which time the town did comply with his proposals in order to his settling in the work of the ministry in said town.

At said meeting, voted that Mr. Turell's salary be paid at two payments.

At said meeting voted that the assessors do forthwith make a list of fifty pounds for Mr. Turell's salary for one half year.

At said meeting, put to vote whether that the inhabitants of the Town of Medford that contribute on the Sabbath days, they marking their money, shall have the same allowed or discounted to them out of their rate to Mr. Turell, by those persons the town shall appoint for that service. Voted in the affirmative.

At a Town Meeting . . . April the 20th 1725 . . . put to vote, Whether the town will make choice of a spot of land now in the possession of Jonathan Bradshaw near his dwelling house in Medford, either on the south side or the north side of the country road, or a piece of land belonging to John Bradshaw Jr. on the south side of said road to build a new meeting house on. Voted in the affirmative.

At a Town Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Medford, legally assembled May the 18th 1725 . . . Voted that they would not send a Representative [to General Court] for this present year.

At said meeting put to vote whether the town will raise any money at this time to build a new meeting house in said town. Voted in the negative.

Nov. 5th 1725. At said meeting Mr. John Bradshaw, Capt. Ebenezer Brooks, Mr. Stephen Hall, Capt. Samuel Brooks, Mr. John Willis, Mr. William Willis chosen a committee to wait on the Honorable the General Court assembled at Boston, to pray that whereas there is a hearing to be on Tuesday the 9th of this inst. November with respect to a petition preferred by a part of Charlestown for a tract of land lying on the north side of Medford that if it may be obtained that ye Honored Court may desist a full determination thereof until the town of Medford may have time to prefer a petition for a part of said land. Voted in the affirmative.

At said meeting, voted that the Town will allow Dea. John Whitmore twenty and five shillings for his service of Town Treasurer out of his rates.

Dec. 9, 1725. Put to vote whether the town will have a writing, reading and ciphering school kept in said town for the space of three months. Voted in the affirmative.

Voted, that there shall be twenty pounds money raised for the defraying the charge of a school and other necessary charges in said town and that there be an assessment forthwith made.

At said meeting voted that Capt. Ebenezer Brooks, Thomas Tufts Esq. and Mr. John Bradshaw be a committee for to agree with some suitable gentleman to keep a school in said town for the time abovesaid.

At a Town Meeting legally convened Jany. the tenth 1725-6 . . . Put to vote, whether the town will purchase the acre of land belonging to Mr. John Albry [Albree] adjoining to Marrabell's Brook [called later Marble and Meeting House Brook] and whether the town will build a new meeting house on said land; and in case the abovesaid vote pass in the affirmative, then, Mr. Thomas Tufts Esq. Peter Saccombe [Seccomb] Mr. John Willis,

Mr. John Richardson, Benjamin Willis do give their word to the town to level and raise the said land suitable to build upon, and said land to be levelled and raised so soon as the new meeting house shall be fit to meet in. Voted in the affirmative.

At said meeting the selectmen were chosen a committee to agree with Mr. John Albree for his acre of land above mentioned, and to make report at the next town meeting.

January 24, 1725-6. Put to vote whether the town will pay to Mr. John Albree fifty and five pounds for his acre of land above mentioned to build a meeting house on. Voted in the affirmative.

At said meeting, voted that the trustees for the loan money granted to the town of Medford by the General Court do call the said money in as soon as may be to be improved towards the building of a meeting house in said town.

At said meeting put to vote whether the town will raise two hundred pound money towards the building a meeting house in said town — the one half to be paid into the Town Treasury at or before the first day of May next ensuing, and the other half to be paid in at or before the first day of July following. An assessment be forthwith made and committed to the constable and collector. Voted in the affirmative.

At a legal Town Meeting by adjournment from Monday Jan. 24th to Monday Jan. 31, 1725-6. At said meeting the abovesaid committee did make report. [Referring to item in records of meeting Jan. 24] to the town that it was their mind it would be proper for this town to build a meeting house 52 feet long and thirty-eight feet wide, and thirty-three feet the posts according to the committee's report.

At said meeting put to vote whether the town will build a meeting-house of the dimensions abovesaid. Voted in the affirmative.

March 7th 1725-6. At said meeting put to vote whether the town would have a steeple built to the new meeting house. Voted in the affirmative.

At a Town Meeting August 24, 1727 . . . Put to vote whether the town will meet in the new meeting-house the Sabbath day after next. Voted in the affirmative.

At said meeting voted that the town will pay for the building of a minister's pew in the new meeting house, in the place where the Rev. Mr. Turell shall choose.

Town Meeting October 1, 1734

Voted — That the assessors of said town for the time being shall make inquiry of some of the principal gold smiths in Boston at what rate they purchase their yearly stock of silver in order to their apportioning the Rev. Mr. Turell's yearly salary, or rate according thereunto.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following have been added to membership in the Society since April 1st, 1901: —

Mrs. Lizzie D. Ayer.
William S. Beekman.
Andrew Curtin.
Charles E. Finney.
Walter D. Hall, M.D.
Mrs. Eugenie Hatch.
Rev. Elijah Horr.
William B. Lawrence.
Moses W. Mann.
Warren T. Morse.
George B. Preston.
John M. Preston.
Edgar A. Thomas.
Mrs. Edgar A. Thomas.

FORGOTTEN INDUSTRIES AND ENTERPRISES.

By Moses W. Mann.

IN almost every town or city may be found traces, faint, perhaps, yet bearing silent testimony of pursuits once followed or perhaps of enterprises abandoned. All such have had their effect, beneficial or otherwise, upon the community; and upon investigation prove of interest, as showing what spirit of improvement has been rife in the past. Medford is no exception, and while the Historical Society is doing good work, in its memorials of the more ancient matters, possibly some of those of the earlier half (or later) of the last century may be forgotten.

The passer-by on Main street sees no trace of the half-mile race track that once occupied the site of the Lincoln School, nor yet the long sheds and brick kilns of thirty years ago that succeeded the track. The cattle sheds and pens extending from "Willow Bridge" to Harvard street, with the lowing cattle and bleating sheep, and the long trains from the north every Tuesday morning are a thing of the past, and the "Medford Cattle Market" is no more.

The "Middlesex Horse R. R." that once conveyed Medford people to Boston exists only in the memory of the long-suffering passengers who rode in its jolting cars.

Where is the aqueduct in its course from the reservoir to Charlestown? Built forty years ago and later duplicated; are not its mains now in disuse, and what buildings are built over it? What has become of the old reservoirs used by the Fire Department fifty years ago, and where were they located?

Perhaps a century hence someone may unearth the conduit from Mystic Lake through Ward Six, and under Mystic River, and wonder if a sort of Liliputian subway was once operated there.

Those who remember the turnpike will recall the four- and six-horse tandem teams that hauled single logs of mahogany to the mills at Winchester; but they come no more by the old town pump in the square.

Twice was an effort made to connect our northern neighbors with Boston, via the Medford Branch. A summer outing might well be taken to trace the road bed of the original Stoneham Branch, but the defunct Mystic Valley R. R. of later date would not be found *within* our boundaries, though in sight.

Perhaps the youth of our time, who have worn out "Tinkham Brothers' Tide Mill" (till recently in the Public Library), know that Medford was disguised as "Dempford," and Arlington as "Tamoset," by the author.

Whether the destroyers of "Wood's Dam" were in the right is not for the writer to say, but the old mill dependent on the tidal current for its power was a picturesque object, though on the Arlington side of the river.

Of the foregoing scenes the writer has seen but one or two pictures, one being of the Wood's Mill. It is to be regretted that no file of Medford's first or second weekly paper is known to exist. If they do, they elude search for them, and we lose the information they might give us. Now that the camera is popularized, why not "snap up" the interesting things and preserve them for the future, adding some explanation of name and date? What scholar now in the public school is there who would not be pleased in mature life to see the schoolhouse and schoolmates' faces grouped together, with the loved teacher in the midst, and be encouraged to some good work by the remembrance of the old associations?

In the corner stone of one of Medford's churches is a photograph of the interior of its predecessor. It had been carried out of the country, but came back again (five hundred miles), to find a resting place, and await the time when it shall tell the silent story of "Harvest Sunday," possibly when all who then lived shall be equally silent.

The above is a suggestion to those who may be able to catch and preserve the interesting things in our midst. All enterprises and industries in the past have helped to make our city what it is. Those of today are doing so. Let them not be forgotten.

HON. ELEAZAR BOYNTON.

At the regular meeting of the society held November 18, 1901, the following resolutions were offered on the death of the late Hon. Eleazar Boynton, a life member of the society: —

The Medford Historical Society desires to put on record the loss sustained by them in the death of Hon. Eleazar Boynton. His was one of the characters that comes so near to a perfect standard that it is but pleasure to express it, and thankfulness, too, that such persons really exist among us. Possessing a well trained mind and warm heart, combined with a vigorous body, he was able to be a true helper when and where it was needed. The home, the school, the church, the city, each bore witness to his loving service, and a more patriotic citizen would be hard to find, so that in each place there is a void that none can fill and a grief is ours that time and eternal grace only can assuage.

Resolved, That the church, in the death of Hon. Eleazar Boynton, has lost an earnest, consistent worker, the business world a merchant of integrity, the community a citizen of broad and liberal views, who has always taken a keen interest in the public welfare, and

Resolved, That the Medford Historical Society has lost one of its valued life members, who has recognized from its inception the value of the work the society is doing; and

Resolved, That the society tenders its sympathy to his family, that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the society and published in the Medford papers.

WILL C. EDDY,
MRS. M. L. HASKINS,
L. L. DAME.

MRS. GEORGE LUTHER STEARNS.

The following resolutions were presented to the Society January 20, 1902, and adopted unanimously by a rising vote: —

Your committee are convinced that irrespective of religious belief and political affiliations, the members of the Medford Historical Society unanimously respect the memory of their late honorary member, Mrs. Mary E. Stearns:

Therefore, be it resolved, That the Secretary shall enter this minute in the records of the Society, and transmit a copy to the bereaved family of this truly public-spirited lady.

Mary Elizabeth (Preston) Stearns, the devoted wife and faithful widow of Major George Luther Stearns, whom we are proud to count as a life-long Medford citizen, the friend of John Brown the chain breaker, and the real Moses who pledged his life and fortune, as it were, at the scaffold of Brown, to the enfranchisement and uplifting of the African race in America, and grandly kept his pledge, was a most fit consort for such a man.

She was born at Norridgewock, Me., on January 21, 1821; married Mr. Stearns in 1843, coming to live with him in Medford from Bangor, Me., and died in Medford November 28, 1901, being buried by her request on December 2, the day of execution of John Brown, to whose memory the day had been kept sacred for many years in her household. She was related to Lydia Maria Child, and was of the stock of New England transcendentalists to whom we owe the poets Whittier, Longfellow and Lowell, and also Emerson and Channing, Parker, Frothingham and Margaret Fuller.

Ole Bull, the wonderful violinist, and Emerson, Samuel Longfellow, Frothingham, David A. Wasson, Dr. Hedge, the Hallowells, Frank B. Sanborn, James J. Myers, present Speaker of the Massachusetts House of

Representatives, and many other notable persons were frequent partakers of her hospitality, and knew the refined attractions of her home, which kept her husband's heart constantly there, wherever his onerous public duties might call him, for she was a perfect housekeeper, and worshipper of art in all its branches. The radiance of the azaleas in her conservatory in the snow-bound days of February, due to her personal care, is far famed. One of the best pictures of her shows her seated in this bower.

Tuskegee, Hampton, Berea and Calhoun, the colleges devoted to the education of colored students, are indebted to Mrs. Stearns for most liberal yearly contributions of pecuniary aid from the start, nor have her private benefactions been less liberal and judicious.

Tufts College and the Boston Homœopathic Hospital are handsomely remembered in her will, and this Society is the residuary legatee of portraits of historic value — one of them being that of the builder of this house, Convers Francis — and other appropriate gifts.

Let us therefore say as Whittier did of her noble husband; may she not also —

> "Hear the blessing,
> 'Good and faithful enter in!'"

HENRY C. DELONG,
WALTER C. WRIGHT,
CALVIN H. CLARK.

REV. EBENEZER TURELL.

By Helen T. Wild.

Rev. Ebenezer Turell was the son of Samuel and Lydia (Stoddard) Turell. He was born Feb. 15, 1702, and graduated from college in 1721. In 1724, he was ordained and became the pastor of the church in Medford. He married first, Jane, daughter of Rev. Dr. Colman, of Boston; second, Lucy Davenport, Oct. 23, 1735, and third, Mrs. Jane Tyler, a daughter of William Pepperell of Kittery.

Parson Turell died Dec. 8, 1778. He left no children.

His home was afterward known as the Jonathan Porter Homestead, and stood at the corner of Winthrop Street and Rural Avenue. His colleague, Rev. David Osgood, took the place of a son to him, as well as associate pastor. For the last five years of Mr. Turell's life, hardly a day passed which was not brightened by a visit from the young divine.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. Walter H. Cushing, one of our most active members and instructor in History in the High School, is publishing a series of *Medford History Leaflets* "designed to tell the story of Medford's development from earliest times to the present." From the subjects announced for forthcoming numbers these will prove a most interesting and valuable set to those interested in our past history.

Among the many gifts to the society is a model of the Medford-built ship, "Cyren," from Miss A. M. Newell of South Boston. It is an exceptionally fine model, enclosed in a glass case on a black walnut table. It also contains a fine collection of shells and coral. It is a valuable acquisition to our collection.

The next number of the REGISTER will contain Mr. Hollis' paper on "Grace Church." It was given before the society on December 16. Mr. Hollis has collected a remarkable history of one of Medford's prosperous church organizations, and it will be read with interest by all, whether members of the church or not.

The first address in the "Saturday Night Course" was given on December 7 by Mr. Marshall P. Thompson of Boston on "Marquis Ito," and proved to be of more than usual interest. It is hoped Mr. Thompson can be induced to continue his talk on some future date.

Mr. Charles H. Loomis, who has been on the Publication Committee since the starting of the REGISTER, and a greater part of the time its chairman, has resigned. Mr. Will C. Eddy has been elected to fill the vacancy and to the chairmanship.

In the death of Hon. Eleazar Boynton, a life member, Mrs. Matilda T. Haskins, one of our active members, and Mrs. George L. Stearns, our honorary member, the society has sustained a great loss, as all were most interested in its success.

The Committee on Publication needs the assistance of *every member* of the society to make the coming year of the REGISTER a success financially, as well as otherwise. Will *you* get a new subscriber?

By the will of the late Mrs. George L. Stearns her valuable home in this city will, after the death of two beneficiaries, go to Tufts College with fifty thousand dollars in money.

The society needs an endowment. Who of our wealthy citizens will be the *first* to remember it?

ERRATA, VOL. II, NO. 1.

"MEDFORD IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION."

P. 44. There were two negroes by the name of Prince Hall. One, probably the servant of Stephen Hall, died in service. The other, who signed the receipt for bounty June 1778, was a prominent man among the colored people of Boston in later years.

P. 45. Thomas Revalion's name does not appear among Massachusetts soldiers, 1775-1783.

P. 46. William Earl lost his leg while one of the crew of the "Alliance." He enlisted on that ship about two months after the battle between the "Bon Homme Richard" and the "Serapis."

HELEN T. WILD.

V.] [No. 2.

HISTORICAL REGISTER

APRIL, 1902

PUBLISHED BY THE

MEDFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

Grace Church Number.

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Entered as second-class matter, under the act of July 16, 1894.

MEDFORD HISTORICAL REGISTER.

Published quarterly (January, April, July, and October)

BY THE

Medford Historical Society,

AT

No. 2 Ashland Street, Medford, Mass.

Subscription price, one dollar a year, postpaid. Single copies, 25 cents.

For sale at the Society Rooms, and by the Treasurer, B. F. FENTON, 110 Sheridan Avenue.

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J. C. MILLER, JR., PRINTER, MEDFORD

GRACE CHURCH.

The Medford Historical Register.

VOL. V. APRIL, 1902. NO. 2.

GRACE CHURCH, MEDFORD.

An Historical Monograph.*

BY BENJAMIN PRATT HOLLIS.

To Episcopalians.

ALL PERSONS who feel desirous of having an EPISCOPAL CHURCH established in Medford, are earnestly requested to meet on TUESDAY evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Barr.

WM. BAILEY LANG.

Medford, Dec. 11, 1847.

THE Hon. James M. Usher, editor of the History of Medford, in his opening paragraph on Grace Church says: —

"From the original settlement of Medford until nearly the middle of the present century Churchmen who lived within its borders were compelled, by the non-existence of a church of their faith in the town, to seek in neighboring towns the enjoyment of the forms of worship they so much loved. Their desire to do this, and their conviction that under such circumstances they ought not to be compelled to support by the payment of taxes or 'rates' the worship of the one religious society which for more than a century and a half existed here, led, at least in one case, to serious trouble. For we find that because of his refusal to pay such taxes, one Mathew Ellis, was imprisoned by the constable of the town. The said Ellis, however, was not willing thus to suffer deprivation of his religious liberty, and was granted an appeal from the judgments of the local courts by the 'King in council.' What the final results of this case was, doth not appear, but it is probable that the custom of taxing those who were members of the Established

*This paper was read in an abridged form before the Medford Historical Society, December 16, 1901.

Church of England did not long continue. But members of that Church, if they still desired to engage in its worship, were obliged to do so in the old parishes of Christ and Trinity Churches, Boston, or the somewhat nearer parish of Christ Church, Cambridge. This state of things continued until the year 1847.

"In November of that year the project of an Episcopal church in Medford was first agitated; and at a meeting held on December 11 it was determined to make an effort to establish a parish. Christmas Eve was selected as an appropriate time for the first service, and the Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton, rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, was invited to preach on the occasion. One of the Congregational churches was loaned for the service, and, in accordance with the custom of the Episcopal communion on the Christmas festival, was fitly decorated with evergreen. This was, so far as is known, the first time that the public worship of the church was ever celebrated in Medford. On this occasion notice was given that thereafter there would be regular services in the Odd Fellows' Hall, situated in the upper part of the railway station.

"On the evening of February 15, 1848, in accordance with a legal warrant previously issued, seven gentlemen assembled in a private house and organized the parish under the name of Grace Church.

"An adjourned meeting was held on the evening of May 7, at which a code of by-laws was adopted and the parish organization completed. At the same time the Rev. David Greene Haskins, of Roxbury, was chosen rector.

"On the second of July the church record reads: 'Holy communion was first time administered in Medford,' and on the twenty-second of October the rite of confirmation was first administered, eight persons receiving the imposition of hands.

"On the first of September, 1849, a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the best site for

a church edifice, and on the fifth of September the committee recommended the purchase of a lot of land on High street, extending to the river and opposite the grounds of the old high school building. The recommendation was adopted. The land was secured, the work of raising the required funds and building the church rapidly prosecuted, and on the eleventh of May, 1850, the completed church edifice was duly consecrated by the Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, bishop of the diocese."

The cost of the land was $1,200, the cost of building and furnishing the church, $2,680, or a total of $3,880. The building, designed by J. E. Billings, Esq., architect, consisted of a porch, nave and chancel, with a rector's room adjoining. The outside was of planed boards, battened and painted. There was no spire, tower or belfry, but the porch and the two ends of the church were surmounted by floriated crosses. The church floor and gallery accommodated about two hundred persons. The land sloped toward the river, and under the chancel was the entrance to the basement Sunday-school room. It was a good specimen of the early English village church.

The rector, the Rev. David Greene Haskins, was born in Boston, May 1, 1818. He was graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1837, and in 1839 entered the junior class of the theological seminary, Andover.

From 1841 to 1844 he was preceptor of the Portland Academy at Portland, Maine. Removing to Roxbury in 1844, he conducted a private school for girls, and at the same time studied for the ministry under the direction of Rev. Dr. Howe, late bishop of central Pennsylvania.

On March 7, 1848, he was elected rector of Grace Church. In his early residence in Medford he occupied the old Remember Preston house in the square, opposite the town hall. In 1851 he built the house at the corner of High and Mystic streets in West Medford, afterwards occupied by the late Nathan Bridge.

This house was building at the time of the tornado; was entirely demolished, and had to be rebuilt.

Mr. Haskins resigned the rectorship February 18, 1852.

At that time the number of parishioners was	84
Died or removed since the establishment of the parish	64
Present number of communicants	40
Whole number confirmed	31
Whole number of baptisms	60
Whole number of marriages	10
Whole number of burials	14

Mr. Haskins died in Cambridge May 11, 1896. He was succeeded in the rectorship by the Rev. Justin Field, who became rector on the fourteenth of September, 1852, and remained until December, 1859. During a portion of his ministry the parish was aided by an appropriation from the Diocesan Board of Missions.

A vacancy in the rectorship existed for a year succeeding Mr. Field's resignation. The Rev. A. C. Patterson of Buffalo, New York, was invited, but circumstances prevented his assuming charge of the parish.

The Rev. George Augustus Strong became rector in January, 1861, and remained until May, 1863. He was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1832. Mr. Strong writes: "The larger part of my early life before entering Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1847, was spent in Cincinnati. The three years of my theological training in the Alexandria Seminary, Virginia, in the same class with my friend Phillips Brooks, closed in 1859, and I was ordained in the early summer of that year. For less than two years after leaving the seminary, I was assistant to Bishop Lee of Delaware, and the Medford parish was my first full charge.

"Mr. George Porter and his sister, with the family connections of Mrs. Dudley Hall, children and grandchildren, were the more prominent members of the parish and my constant supporters. The young ladies of the church, Miss Nellie Wilde, Miss Caroline Train,

INTERIOR GRACE CHURCH.

Miss Mary King, and others, gave me patient and ready help in the Sunday-school under Mr. Gardiner P. Gates, our efficient superintendent. Those were the early years of the war, anxious years for us all, and for many of the people in Medford, as elsewhere through the land, overclouded with doubts about the outcome of the conflict, doubts which I never shared. I remember preaching persistently my faith in the final success of our cause, as the only service I was permitted to render; rather feeble service, indeed, but hotly sincere. Phillips Brooks, at home from his first Philadelphia parish for a vacation visit in Boston, sat in a pew in our church on one of the Sundays, and privately criticized the sermon as 'bloodthirsty.'" The Episcopal, or, as it is sometimes called, the English Church, was at that period rather conservative in its pulpit utterances relating to the leading questions of the day, but Mr. Strong seems to have been a courageous radical.

"After leaving Medford in 1863, officiated two and one-half years in Calvary Church, Germantown, Penn.; twelve years as professor of English literature in Kenyon College; ten years as rector of Grace Church, New Bedford, and ten more as a resident of Cambridge, where my home now is."

Mr. Strong was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Henry Learoyd, who entered upon his duties September 6, 1863.

Mr. Learoyd was born in Danvers. He entered Harvard College in 1854; was a member of the Institute Society, the Hasty Pudding Club and the Phi Beta Kappa; formed the Harvard Glee Club, and was its first leader; graduated in 1858; entered the Andover Theological Seminary in 1859; became rector of Grace Church, Medford, in 1863. October 14, married Susan Ellen Perley of Danvers.

On the sixth of September, 1865, Mr. Learoyd went to Europe, and the Rev. C. Ingalls Chapin acted as supply until his return on the twenty-third of the following September.

"In 1867 the parish entered upon the work of building a new church, and the sum of fifteen thousand dollars was subscribed for the purpose; but subsequently the undertaking was assumed by the family of the late Gorham Brooks, Esq. The amount subscribed by the parish was placed in the hands of the Trustees of Donations as a permanent fund. The corner stone of the church was laid September 17, 1867, by the Rev. Mr. Learoyd, when an address was delivered by the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., the present bishop of New York. Beneath the stone was deposited a box containing a silver plate, with this inscription: 'In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.' The corner stone of this building is laid the seventeenth of September, 1867, by the Parish of Grace Church, Medford, organized the eighteenth of February, 1848. Then followed the names of the bishops of the diocese, the rector of the parish, the officers, building committee and architect. The church was erected under the supervision of John T. Tarbell, Francis A. Gray, Dudley C. Hall, Shepherd Brooks and the rector as a building committee. The parish took possession of the new stone church on Advent Sunday, 1868."

Mr. Learoyd resigned his rectorship at Easter, 1872, and became rector of St. Thomas Church, Taunton. He was elected treasurer of the diocese of Massachusetts in 1873, which office he now (1901) holds. He resigned from St. Thomas Parish in July, 1895, and accepted the rectorship of Emmanuel Church, Wakefield, January 15, 1896.

On the fifteenth of September, 1872, the Rev. Charles Lewis Hutchins entered upon the rectorship of the parish. Mr. Hutchins was born in Corcord, New Hampshire, in 1838, of George and Sarah Rolfe Tucker Hutchins. His great-grandfather, Gordon Hutchins, fought as a captain with the Continental troops at Bunker Hill, and was afterward breveted colonel. Mr. Hutchins graduated from Williams College in 1861,

and spent a year in a voyage around the world. His theological studies were pursued at the General Theological Seminary, New York City, from which he graduated in 1865. Ordained the same year both deacon and priest; became assistant minister at the Church of the Holy Communion, New York, in 1865; rector of St. John's, Lowell, from 1865 to 1869; assistant minister at St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, New York, 1869 to 1872. Mr. Hutchins married Mary Groom, daughter of Thomas Groom, of Boston. For many years he has been interested in musical work and in 1871 edited the Church Hymnal, and later established a musical called the Parish Choir, which, at one time, was the only weekly publication in the world devoted to church music.

In 1871 Mr. Hutchins was elected third assistant secretary of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States, and in 1877 was made secretary, which office he still holds (1901).

In 1873 a commodious rectory, situated on the northerly side of High Street, a short distance from the church, was built by Dudley C. Hall, Esq., and by him presented to the parish for the use of the rector.

"The church building" (to quote again from Mr. Usher), "which since its completion had remained in the ownership of the family who had generously erected it, and consequently, in accordance with the canonical law of the church, could not be consecrated, was given to the parish by Mr. Peter C. Brooks and Mr. Shepherd Brooks, and received consecration at the hands of the Right Rev. Henry A. Neely, Bishop of Maine, on the sixth of May, 1873. The services of consecration were of the most impressive character, and were attended by a very large congregation, as well as by a larger number of clergymen than had been gathered together at a similar service in the history of the diocese. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton, and several of the former rectors of the parish partici-

pated in the services. In presenting these gifts of church and rectory to the parish, the donors placed them in the hands of the 'Trustees of Donations' (a corporation formed for the purpose of holding and preserving ecclesiastical property for the Episcopal Church), thus preventing the possibility of alienation and loss."

In September, 1873, was raised to the ringing-chamber of the tower a chime of nine bells attuned to the scale of G, with tenor of 1,383 lbs., cast by the Blake Bros. Co., successors of Paul Revere. The tenor or largest bell was provided by and is still owned by the town, being designed for service as a fire-bell, though never used for that purpose. Five of these bells are memorial.

The following is the weight of the respective bells with names of the donors: —

G,	Treble,	192 lbs.	— Children of Margaret B. Buss.
F,	2,	217 ,,	— Joseph K. Manning.
F♯,	3,	296 ,,	— Children's bell.
E,	4,	371 ,,	— Mrs. Gorham Brooks and family.
D,	5,	425 ,,	— Mrs. Dudley C. Hall.
G,	6,	637 ,,	— Grace Church, Medford.
B,	7,	725 ,,	— Dudley C. Hall.
A,	8,	988 ,,	— Grace Church, Medford.
G,	Tenor,	1,383 ,,	— Town of Medford.
		5,234 lbs.	

In addition to the date of casting, each bell has an inscription of an appropriate quotation from the scriptures. The contract price of the chime was $2,600, of which the town paid $600, and there was beside an additional expense of $100 connected with the work of raising.

On the eleventh of June, 1882, the corner stone of a Parish House was laid. This building, which is of stone, was completed and used for the first time on the twenty-second of October. It contains a chapel for Sunday-school and week day services, choir library and vestry room, and on the floor below a room which was for a time used for a day school but has recently been rearranged to serve as a room for social gatherings. The

RECTORS OF GRACE CHURCH.

Rev. Charles Henry Learoyd. Rev. David Greene Haskins.

Rev. Frank Ilsley Paradise.

Rev. Charles Lewis Hutchins. Rev. Arthur Bannard Moorehouse.

cost of the building, which was constructed by Mr. S. C. Earle, was $7,668, including the furnishings.

In 1883 the Rev. John B. Richmond, formerly rector of St. Michael's, Marblehead, became assistant minister, and on April 7, 1890, resigned the position after seven years of service.

Mr. Hutchins resigned the rectorship April 15, 1890, and was succeeded in July by the Rev. Arthur Bannard Moorehouse, A.M.

Mr. Moorehouse was born in Schenectady, N. Y. He graduated from Union College in 1878, receiving the degree of A.B., and in 1881 received the degree of A.M. in course. In 1880 he entered the General Theological Seminary, N. Y., and was graduated in the class of 1883. In May of that year he was made deacon by the Right Rev. W. C. Doane, D.D., bishop of Albany, and spent his diaconate as assistant in St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., ordained priest in 1884, and was assistant in St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y. Became rector of Zion's Church, Sandy Hill, in 1885; in 1889, rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea, and in 1890, of Grace Church, Medford. Mr. Moorehouse resigned the rectorship on account of ill health on the first of September, 1897.

From that time until April 20, 1898, the parish was without a rector, but on that date, the Rev. Frank Ilsley Paradise, for four years dean of Christ Church Cathedral, New Orleans, accepted the call and at once entered upon his new duties. Mr. Paradise was born in Boston and educated in the public schools and at Phillips Academy, Andover. He was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1888, and was prepared for the ministry at the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., the school which was founded and presided over by Bishop Williams. Upon his ordination to the diaconate in 1890, Mr. Paradise was called to the rectorship of St. Peter's Church, Milford, Conn., where he remained three years, when he was called to St. Luke's Church, East Greenwich, R. I. After a short rectorship of seven

months in this beautiful town, he was elected dean of Christ Church Cathedral, New Orleans, La., and began his work there in February, 1894. He filled this position for the next four years, and in April, 1898, was called to the rectorship of Grace Church, Medford.

The fiftieth anniversary of Grace Church was suitably observed on Sunday, May 7, 1898. The historical address was delivered by the new rector and was exceedingly interesting. The musical program was prepared under the direction of Geo. L. Willis, choir master, who had just completed seventeen years of active work in connection with the choir. Miss Elizabeth R. Robely was organist, she having served in that capacity since April, 1888.

In the evening a reception was given to the parish by the wardens and vestry. The invitation included all past and present members and others interested in the church, and the occasion was one of especial interest.

Grace Church, Medford, is the creation of that transcendent artist, Henry Hobson Richardson, architect of Trinity Church, Boston; Grace Church, Springfield; the Capitol at Albany, and Woburn Public Library. It is situated on High street, nearly opposite the site of the First, or Unitarian, Church and occupies one-third of the old Timothy Bigelow property, consisting of about fifty thousand square feet. The other two-thirds are owned by James W. Tufts. The style of the church is Gothic, with a sharply sloping roof, acutely pointed windows and a tower ninety feet in height, surmounted by an iron cross. The material is the cobble stone or boulder of the field, with trimmings of hewn granite. The external roof is of slate, with metal cresting. The interior finish is of open timber work, colored brown. The nave and aisles under one span of roof are seventy-one feet long by thirty-five feet wide, with a chancel twenty-eight feet long by nineteen feet wide. The apse of the chancel is pierced by fifteen lancet windows, each

a memorial, filled with richly colored glass, illustrating scenes from the Old Testament and events in the life of our Saviour. The subjects, of which there are three groups, are as follows, beginning at the north: —

Isaac Carrying the Wood for Sacrifice, The Finding of Moses, The Child Samuel, Elijah Raising the Widow's Son, The Young Princes Before Nebuchadnezzar, The Nativity of Christ, Adoration of the Magi, Presentation in the Temple, Amongst the Doctors, The Cottage at Nazareth, Christ Blessing Little Children, Raising Jairus' Daughter, Raising the Widow's Son, The Youthful Timothy, and His Teachers, St. John With Children.

These windows were placed in memory of: —

Cynthia M. Ames,	1880.	Manton Learoyd,	1872.
Hildreth Marvel,	1887.	Frank K. Hall,	1868.
John W. Firth,	1887.	Eugene B. Parsons,	1883.
Edward S. Church,	1869.	Minnie Williams,	1874.
E. I. and W. I. Ingersoll,	1880.	Helen Weston,	1883.
Sarah Jane Haskell,	1879.	Robert C. Kummer,	1899.
Margaret G. Hutchins,	1876.	Charles E. Kummer,	1899.

George F. Fuller, 1886.

The altar furniture consists of a cross and vases of brass, altar desk and service book, credence table at right of altar. The sanctuary, which is tiled, contains also a bishop's chair and chair for clergy, and is separated from the choir by a brass railing. The choir is furnished with black walnut seats and chairs and desks for clergy. A stone screen about three feet in height separates the choir from the nave. The pulpit, on the north side of the chancel is of black walnut, octagonal in shape, with buttressed sides and Gothic panels. The lectern, of polished brass and exquisite workmanship, is memorial. The Bible has this inscription: "A Thank Offering from Mary G. Hutchins. A. D. 1872." On festival days the chancel is further adorned with a handsome rood-screen of Gothic pattern.

The choir of the *first* church consisted of a quartet of male and female voices, including in 1864, Mr. William H. Randall, Mr. Edwin F. Webber, Miss Anna Wild and Mrs. Charles B. Crockett, who sang to the

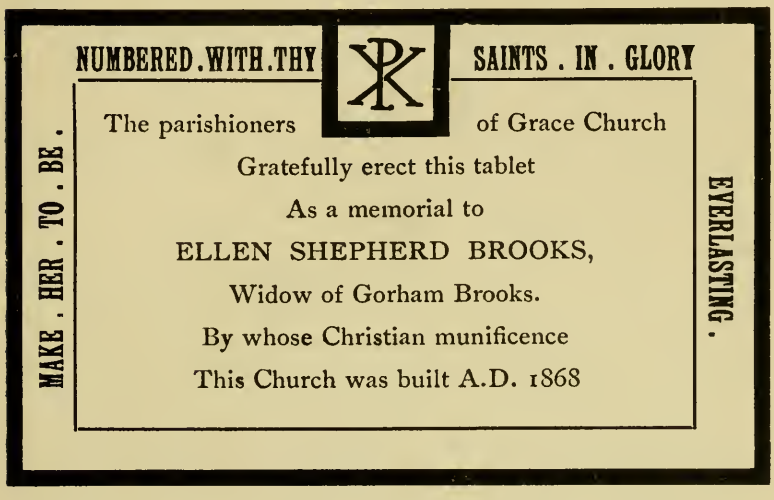
music of an organ presided over by Miss Mary E. King in a gallery over the entrance door. Removing to the stone church, the choir and organ were placed in the alcove under the tower, where they continued until July 18, 1875, when a new organ, built by Hook & Hastings, was set up in the south side of the chancel, and the personnel of the choir was changed to a chorus of boys and girls; subsequently the girls were dropped from the choir, and on the twenty-second of October, 1882, the boys were surpliced for the first time and occupied seats in the chancel. Two years ago four girls were introduced into the choir, surpliced like the rest, with the addition of a black cap.

The alcove under the tower was, on the removal of the choir, converted into a baptistry, in which was placed a new font, the gift of the rector, the Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, and bearing on one of its sides, "In memory of Margaret Gordon Hutchins, at rest, August 22, 1876." "The font stands on a slab of Kibbe stone. Its base is of Tennessee marble. From the base rise five shafts; the central one is of Medford granite, taken out of Pasture Hill. The four shafts which cluster round the larger centre shaft are of French red marble. These shafts are surmounted by capitals showing in delicate sculptured work wreaths of lilies of the valley. The octagonal bowl is of Knoxville pink marble. On four of its sides angels' heads are sculptured, while on the remaining sides the words, 'One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism,' with the inscription before mentioned." There are in the church other memorials beside the chancel windows already referred to.

First. A beautiful tablet in the chancel to the memory of Miss Mary E. King, erected in 1878. It consists of a slab of pure black marble into which is sunk a large brass plate. The plate is beautifully engraved and contains unique and appropriate representations of St. Cecelia in a kneeling posture and devotionally engaged in playing a primitive organ. Beneath the figure and

instrument, which are in a canopy, there is the inscription: "Mary Ellen King, who gave her services as organist to this church for more than 25 years. At rest, Aug. 12, 1877. The tribute of a grateful Parish."

Second. A bronze tablet on the west wall to the memory of Mrs. Gorham Brooks, inscribed: —


NUMBERED . WITH . THY
SAINTS . IN . GLORY
MAKE . HER . TO . BE .
EVERLASTING .
The parishioners
of Grace Church
Gratefully erect this tablet
As a memorial to
ELLEN SHEPHERD BROOKS,
Widow of Gorham Brooks.
By whose Christian munificence
This Church was built A.D. 1868

Third. A stained glass window on the northerly side of the church, erected by Mr. and Mrs. James T. Adams as a memorial to their daughter, Mrs. Helen Adams Elliott. The subjects, Faith and Hope, are represented by two female figures; that in the left section bearing a large cross, that on the right, an anchor and an open book. The draperies of the figures are of a deep and rich green and red. In the top panel is an angel with an open book, on which is recorded the words: "She Hath Done What She Could." On scroll at the top: "To the Glory of God and in memory of." Inscription at the base; "Helen Adams Elliott. Died May 29, 1879. Aged 39 years. Erected by her parents. Right precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

Fourth. A window on the south side to the memory of Mrs. Ellen Shepherd Brooks,* erected by her sons, Peter Chardon and Shepherd Brooks. This window, by John LaFarge, of New York, is noted for its exquisite colors, and is a valuable artistic decoration to the church. The subject, "Rebekah at the Well," is after a painting by Horace Vernet. At the base of the window is the inscription: "In memory of our mother, Ellen Shepherd Brooks, 1884." In this window the mullions are removed, the glass occupying the entire space.

Fifth. The brass cross and vases on the altar and re-table from Mrs. Dudley C. Hall. The cross is inscribed: "A Thanksgiving Offering."

The silver of the communion service is very handsome. The beautiful flagon, paten, chalice, and alms basin which are used in the larger services were given to the parish by Mrs. Dudley Hall in 1868. The cruets and the smaller chalice were given by Miss Edna J. Manning, formerly a member of the Altar Guild. The pix was the gift of Miss Virginia Lee. The cruets are of cut glass, with silver trimmings. The other vessels are of silver.

Suspended from the roof of the chancel is a corona chandelier, a Christmas gift from the Sunday-school in 1877. It is of polished brass, with twenty-four burners, made by Cornelius & Sons, Philadelphia, and exhibited by them at the Centennial Exposition.

The hanging of the altar, the dorsal, and ante-pendium for pulpit consist of drapery, with emblems in raised needlework. There are four sets of these embroideries beautifully wrought in as many colors. White, used in Easter, Ascension and Epiphany seasons, symbolizes the sun-bright light of truth, innocence, joy, etc. Red, used at Whitsunday and Saints' days, stands for ardent love and for fire. Green, used at Trinity season, is symbol of life, from living vegetation. Violet, used in

*Mrs. Brooks was the daughter of R. D. Shepherd, of Virginia. She was born at New Orleans August 22, 1809, married Gorham Brooks, April 20, 1829, and died at West Medford, August 11, 1884.

Advent and Lent, is symbol of sorrow or union of love and pain.

The west door of the church opens directly into the nave. Above it is a circular or rose window nine feet in diameter, glorious with stained glass, the gift of the Sunday-school.

The pews, thirty-seven in number, are open seats of quartered oak; the total seating capacity being about three hundred. Within a few months Pew No. 29 has been set apart for the use of students of Tufts College, and a designating plate affixed to the end of the pew.

In the earlier days of the church the clergyman read the service clad in a surplice, and during the singing of the second hymn, retired to the robing room and donned a black silk gown or preacher's robe. Later, say about the year 1870, an advanced form of worship obtained, and the gown fell into disuse, the minister wearing the surplice with a stole during the entire service, the stole being considered the symbol of a yoke.

To the imagination rapt in sacred reverie there come pictures of this consecrated pile, with its low depending roof and "ivy mantled tower." What a beautiful scene is that, and how inspiring when at even-song the rays of the setting sun, streaming through the great rose window tinted with many colored hues, fall on aisle and pew and chancel, and we are reminded that about this spot cluster the most hallowed associations. Here we have brought our children in infancy and presented them at the font for baptism; here in later years they have received the rite of confirmation; here to the strains of the wedding march we have advanced to the altar; and here, also, with solemn dirge, has been performed the last sad rite. We see the altar draped in white, with hangings of gold, the organ, the white-robed choristers, and the words of Pope's majestic hymn, set to the music of the Russian anthem, ring out upon the air and break with heavenly melody upon our ears.

Rise, crown'd with light, imperial Salem, rise!
Exalt thy towering head and lift thine eyes!
See heaven its sparkling portals wide display,
And break upon thee in a flood of day.

See a long race thy spacious courts adorn,
See future sons, and daughters yet unborn,
In crowding ranks on every side arise,
Demanding life, impatient for the skies.

See barbarous nations at thy gates attend,
Walk in thy light, and in thy temple bend;
See thy bright altars thronged with prostrate kings,
While every land its joyous tribute brings.

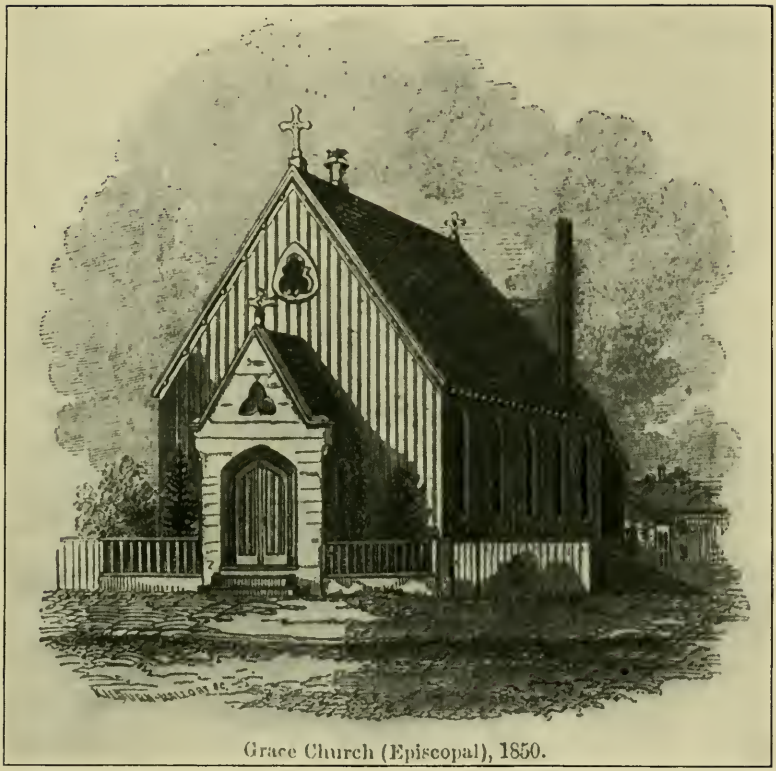
From earth's wide bound, from ocean's farthest coast,
Through gates of pearl streams in the countless host,
Singing to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
Alleluia! Amen.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Grace Church Sunday-school, though small as compared with some Sunday-schools, has been an important auxiliary of the church. The first superintendent at the formation of the school in 1855 was Frederick Z. Seymour; he was succeeded by Mr. Gardiner P. Gates, who took charge of the school in January, 1861. There were then eight teachers and forty-six scholars.

In 1877 the school had eleven teachers and seventy-five scholars, with an average attendance of sixty. At that time medals were awarded for good behavior, regular attendance and perfect lessons, and at the Whitsunday festival fourteen scholars received medals furnished by the rector, and two of the boys in the choir were also decorated with medals furnished by the parish.

A banner was given to the leading class and was carried at the head of the school in the processionals. At Whitsunday, 1878, the superintendent's report read as follows: School commenced May 27, 1877, continued to June 24, inclusive; resumed September 9, continued up to June 2, inclusive, forty-three Sundays. Whole number that have been in the Sunday-school during the year,



Grace Church (Episcopal), 1850.

eighty-two; whole number of persons acting as teachers during the year, fifteen. At present, 1901, there are on the books of the Sunday-school the names of one hundred and two children, nine teachers and three officers, Mr. Allison M. Stickney being superintendent. There is also a Bible class, which meets on a week-day evening, conducted by the rector. Some of the men who have been identified with the work of the Sunday-school besides Mr. Seymour and Mr. Gates, are Henry H. Elliott, Benj. P. Hollis, Chas. E. Kummer, Allison M. Stickney and Fred H. Fletcher. The latter died suddenly in September, 1901. He was not only an efficient superintendent, but had served the church in almost every capacity. "It would be hard to overestimate the value of his services or exaggerate the greatness of the loss the parish sustained in his death."

The parish has for some years carried on a school at Wellington. It was organized by the Rev. A. B. Moorehouse and Miss E. M. W. Andrews, and commenced November 5, 1893, the classes being held in the houses of the teachers, five in number. In April, 1894, these classes met in Amaranth Hall, with Mr. Fred H. Fletcher, superintendent, and the school has continued to meet there, except during the summer months. The present superintendent is Mr. Chas. F. Weeks, Miss Andrews being secretary and treasurer. The expenses are met by some half-dozen residents and the weekly offerings. About the time the school was organized the Rev. A. B. Moorehouse started services which were held in the home of Mrs. Kendall, and these services have been continued at intervals in Amaranth Hall by Rev. E. P. Lee of West Somerville and the Rev. F. I. Paradise.

THE DEPARTMENT OF WORK.

A church cannot be considered a place of rest; the love of labor and self-sacrifice are essential attributes of the Christian character. The methods for the exercise

of these qualities have changed from time to time, but at every period the church has sought not only to be a place of worship, but a centre of missionary and philanthropic activity. In 1872 this work was organized into a society known as the Parochial Helpers, and the interests of the church placed in the hands of committees of five departments: —

1. Of ministering to the sick and needy.
2. Of church extension and Christian courtesy.
3. The missionary circle.
4. Of the care of the altar and vestry room.
5. Of church decoration. "To beautify the place of my sanctuary."

Fifteen years later an organization known as the Guild came into existence, which sought to foster the social interests of the parish and to promote various forms of religious activity. Later still, the missionary spirit gained ascendancy, and the parish branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the board of missons were active in every kind of mission work. In 1898 the present organization, known as Grace Church Guild, united all the various interests of the parish into one body and divided the work into various committees, which report at monthly general meetings. These divisions are called chapters; they are eight in number, as follows: —

Woman's Auxiliary.—Warden, Mrs. C. E. Kummer, 119 Forest Street.

Charity.—Warden, Mrs. E. D. Manning, 37 Forest Street.

Vestments.—Warden, Mrs. Richard Diebold, 51 Prescott Street.

Sewing.—Warden, Mrs. Benj. P. Hollis, 10 Ashland Place.

Ecclesiastical Embroidery.—Warden, Mrs. Harry Highley, Highland Avenue.

Altar Guild.—Warden, Mrs. J. W. Foster, 180 High Street.

Church Periodical.—Warden, Miss Samson, 119 Woburn Street.

Girls' Club.—Warden, Miss Samson, 119 Woburn Street.

Officers.—President, the Rector; Vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles B. Crockett, 43 Water Street; Mrs. Fred L. Godding, 210 Main Street; Secretary, Mrs. F. I. Paradise, 185 High Street; Treasurer, Mrs. E. D. Manning, 37 Forest Street.

In the words of the rector: "It is the aim of the Guild to include every form of church interest and activity. It has raised large sums for the work of the parish. It has improved and beautified the church fabric. It has contributed liberally to local parochial charities and has given both money and labor to the general missions of the church. The spirit which animates the Guild is the spirit of service. Its aim is to make the church a power for good in the community, and a helper in the Christian movement of the world. The forms of its organization will change in the future as in the past, but the spirit of service will, we believe, remain."

In 1892 the number of communicants was	115
" 1897 " " " " "	200
" 1901 " " " " "	286

The reports of the parish, as given in the Convention Journals for the last four years, are as follows:

Total expenditures for 1897	$3,171.06
" " " 1898	4,458.08
" " " 1899	4,320.51
" " " 1900	5,132.75

Baptisms: Infants, 7; adults, 3; total, 10. Confirmations, 7; marriages, 8; burials, 6. Communicants: Admitted, 7; received, 25; removed, 45; present number, 286. Sunday-school: Officers and teachers, 17; pupils, 130; total, 147. Sittings, 259, rented. Services are supported by endowment, pew rents and envelope system.

SENIOR WARDENS.

Phineas Capen	Feb. 15, 1848, to April 1, 1850
Nathanial Tracy	April 1, 1850, to July 18, 1859
Geo. D. Porter	April 26, 1860, to Nov. 1861
L. F. Botsford	April 22, 1862, to April 29, 1867
J. P. Tarbell	April 29, 1867, to April 13, 1868
James Hedenberg	April 13, 1868, to April 1, 1872
Chas. B. Crockett	April 1, 1872, to April 22, 1878
Benj. P. Hollis	April 22, 1878, to April 14, 1879
Jno. B. Folger	April 14, 1879, to April 10, 1882
Fred M. Tilden	April 10, 1882, to April 6, 1885
William I. Parker	April 6, 1885, to April 11, 1887
Allison M. Stickney	April 11, 1887, to April 15, 1895
Fred L. Godding	April 15, 1895,

MRS. M. T. HASKINS.

Mrs. Matilda T. Haskins, an honored member of this society, died at Providence, R. I., December 8, 1901. She was born in Medford nearly eighty years ago, being the daughter of the well-known Galen James. She was a life-long resident of this city. In her death there is a distinct loss to this community which she loved, to the church which she served and honored, and to this society, of which she was an early member, and in whose work she was deeply interested.

We desire to hereby place on record our expression of sorrow for her removal from us, our high regard for her character, so pure and lofty, and our sense of loss to this organization.

FRED. H. KIDDER.
CHARLES H. LOOMIS.

March 1, 1902.

JOHN WARD DEAN.

The committee appointed to prepare resolutions in memory of the late John Ward Dean would respectfully report the following: —

Again death has invaded our ranks and has taken the Nestor of the society. John Ward Dean was a charter member and was much interested in the organization of the Medford Historical Society, though he was more than four score years at that time. He was born in Wiscasset, Me., March 13, 1815, and died in Medford, January 22, 1902. As a member of the Committee on Papers and Addresses he made many important suggestions.

Mr. Dean will be known and remembered mainly by his connection with the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, in which he was actively interested for more than fifty years. He filled different

positions in that society. For twenty-nine years he was librarian and editor of the *Genealogical Register*, the quarterly magazine published by the society, and for forty-eight years was on the Committee on Publications. He was a charter member of the Prince Society, organized in 1858, whose object was the publication of rare manuscripts relating to early New England history, and was its president for ten years. He was an honorary or corresponding member in more than twenty-five Historical Societies in this country or in Europe.

From his boyhood Mr. Dean was greatly interested in American history and became a student of early New England history and a pioneer among those earnest and enthusiastic workers in investigating the history and genealogy of the early New England families, and in the effort to have them written up and published, and thus put into permanent form. Previous to his time such works were largely based on tradition, but he did much to promote that careful and painstaking investigation that is the true basis of history. He was not a man of affairs, and took no part in the struggle for wealth and power, but in his special line he was unsurpassed by any one living or dead. He was of a genial and kindly disposition, and with a remarkable memory he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to all seeking his assistance.

Resolved, That in the death of our honored associate, John Ward Dean, the Medford Historical Society has lost a most loyal and devoted member, and the city of Medford a citizen of the highest character.

Resolved, That the students of early New England history have met with an irreparable loss in the death of one who was not only a tireless and indefatigable worker in his special line, but inspired others with courage to undertake and carry out important historical investigation.

Resolved, That this society extends its sympathy to

his family in its bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent them and to the Medford papers for publication.

DAVID H. BROWN.
JOHN H. HOOPER.
WILL C. EDDY.

FEBRUARY 17, 1902.

JAMES W. TUFTS.

In the death of Mr. James W. Tufts at Pinehurst, N. C., February 2, the Historical Society, together with Medford and Boston, has lost a man whose departure will be deeply mourned. His quiet and reserve may have kept him from the wide acquaintance he deserved, but those who knew his worth of character and the modest goodness of his life sorrow that they will see his face no more.

Mr. Tufts' active life in affairs began in Somerville, but early he came to Medford, where he continued as a druggist until he entered upon the larger business which, by his untiring industry, and by his sagacity and signal ability in management, made him one of the most successful men of his time, whose enterprise has contributed to the good of others.

For the good of others entered into his scheme of life. He was not one who lived to himself alone. But in this, as in his business, he was a man of practical mind. It was characteristic of him that he cared only for such methods of helping others as would enable them to help themselves. One of the charities that deeply interested him was the North End Union in Boston, where habits of industry were taught, and where boys from the ranks of labor could attain skill in their occupations. He tried also to improve the condition of the poor by building a model tenement house in Boston, and it was to him a source of regret that it did not find a better response from those he wished to serve. The large enterprise at

Pinehurst was inaugurated with the end in view of establishing a place under the most favorable conditions, where those suffering from ill-health could escape our severe winters and restore their strength at moderate cost. In this he was eminently successful. Those familiar with it, who shared in the good he planned to do, speak of it in the highest terms. And by no means the least of the good was his genial personality, which made the place brighter for those who came to it.

There is left to us the delightful memory of a man of pure character and noble purpose, who used his opportunities for the worthiest ends; a friend of all that is good, a lover of his kind, he has made the world better, and too early, as we think, he has passed from this earthly scene which needs such to forward its highest welfare.

HENRY C. DELONG.
LORIN L. DAME.
WILLIAM CUSHING WAIT.

FEBRUARY 17, 1902.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The miniature poster at the head of Mr. Hollis' paper on Grace Church is a reproduction of the first call for a meeting of the Episcopalians in Medford.

The "Saturday Evening Course" of the society has proved very interesting, and good-sized audiences have greeted the speakers. Mr. F. M. Hawes of Somerville spoke on the "Lyric Poetry of the Revolution" on January 4, and was assisted by a double quartet, which added much to the interest in Mr. Hawes' remarks. Mr. Rosewell B. Lawrence explained "The Relation of Medford to the Metropolitan Park System" on February 1. He gave a most comprehensive sketch of the inception and development of the Metropolitan Park System in the vicinity of Boston, March 1. Mr. David H. Brown surprised his hearers with a most interesting talk on "Genealogy."

MEDFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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ROSEWELL B. LAWRENCE. WILLIAM CUSHING WAIT.

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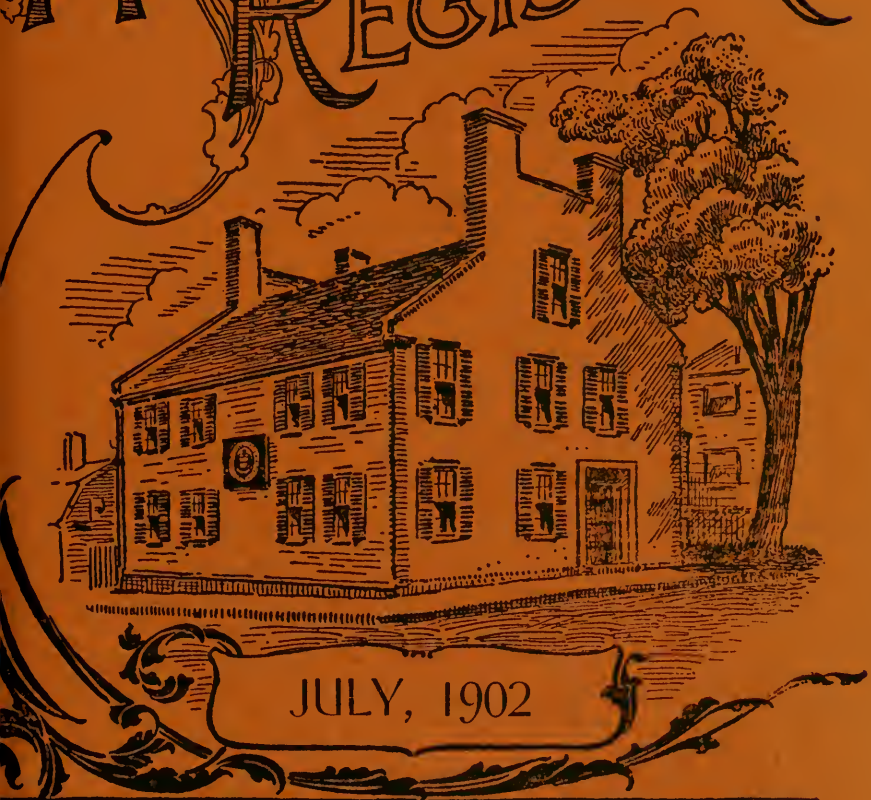
ABIJAH THOMPSON. FRANCIS A. WAIT.

. V.] [No. 3.

HISTORICAL REGISTER



JULY, 1902

PUBLISHED BY THE

MEDFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

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Entered as second-class matter, under the act of July 16, 1894.

MEDFORD HISTORICAL REGISTER.

Published quarterly (January, April, July, and October)

BY THE

Medford Historical Society,

AT

No. 2 Ashland Street, Medford, Mass.

Subscription price, one dollar a year, postpaid. Single copies, 25 cents.

For sale at the Society Rooms, and by the Treasurer, B. F. FENTON, 110 Sheridan Avenue.

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TIMOTHY BIGELOW.

THOMAS S. HARLOW. BENJAMIN F. HAYES.

The Medford Historical Register.

Vol. V. JULY, 1902. No. 3.

LAWYERS OF MEDFORD.

By Herbert A. Weitz.

[Address substantially as delivered before the Medford Historical Society, April 21, 1902.]

AMIDST the clamor, the hurly-burly, the vicissitudes of life, we not infrequently pause, momentarily, perhaps, yet reverently, to wander through the paths of the past, to go back to the mansions of the dead, to the shades of the cypress and the willow, to the broken tombstones and obscure epitaphs, to partial histories, scanty traditions and forgotten memories.

The Pilgrims of Plymouth, the austere Puritans of Salem, came to the shores of Massachusetts for civil and religious liberty, bringing with them as their inheritance and birthright the Common Law; yet there was no profession which they and their successors for generations viewed with less respect, importance and esteem than the profession of the law. They were remarkable and peculiar men, and their laws were equally so. They were, however, ardent lovers of law and justice, and firmly, fearlessly maintained their rights. Notwithstanding their distinguished qualities, great piety and active virtues, that inherent litigious spirit of the English race was a notorious feature of those early times. Their law was sumptuary and tinged with bigotry — a peculiar judicial procedure, administered by a multitude of untrained judges, occupying many other official positions at the same time, and with no lawyers — for each man pleaded his own cause — giving a singular and complicated character to the prevailing conditions of practice. Such conditions existed for the greater part of the eighteenth century. Hence the law as a profession was slow of establishment, lawyers were not wanted, and

did not exist, as it was held objectionable that lawyers should direct men in their causes. Men in all callings, and particularly the clergy, meddled and dabbled with the law's administration.

The Court House was an early necessity, and was as easy of access to all as were the House of Correction, the stocks and the schools. Beside the meeting-house was the whipping post; in the market-place was the stocks. The dealing out of justice was rough and substantial, though direct and effective.

When we remember the fate of Thomas Lechford, who seems to have been the first lawyer in Massachusetts, it is with a feeling of trepidation that we seek for his successors for many years after.

"I am kept," wrote Lechford, "from the sacrament, and all places of preferment in the Commonwealth, and forced to get my living by writing petty things, which scarce finds me bread, and therefore I sometimes look to planting corn, but have not yet here an house of my own to put my head in or any stock going."

It was not until the last quarter of the eighteenth century that law as a profession offered any inducement to men of learning and ability and that the dominant prejudice was overcome. About 1768 there were about twenty-five lawyers in Massachusetts; they were clustered at the larger and more thickly populated localities. Many of the surrounding towns were, until comparatively recent times, without lawyers.

We look upon those distant and early days with a pitying estimate, a tender compassion, on account of the narrowness, ignorance and demoralizing customs then existing, yet, then were formed the elements of a national character, and of a great Commonwealth, with an unexcelled system of jurisprudence — a profession, within the circle of which the halo of fame surrounds many names commanding our admiration, stirring our enthusiasm and exciting our sober approbation quite as much as any military or naval glory.

Dr. Johnson observed, "History may be formed from monuments and records, but lives can only be written from personal knowledge, which is growing every day less, and in a short time is lost forever. What is known can seldom be immediately told, and when it might be told, it is no longer known."

The labors of a lawyer are of such a nature as to attract but little attention. The daily business of life is his concern, and his deeds, and even his name, often pass away and are forgotten, like the "production of the seasons on which we subsist."

> "Like shadows gliding o'er the plain,
> Or clouds that roll successive on,
> Man's busy generations pass,
> And as we gaze their forms are gone."

The people of Medford in early times were their own lawyers. For about a century and a half there were no resident lawyers, and not until after 1800 did the first lawyer come to Medford. He was one of the most eminent and distinguished men of Massachusetts, and probably the most distinguished lawyer who ever lived in Medford.

Hon. Timothy Bigelow has left a great name — a learned and distinguished lawyer, patriot, statesman. His life was well spent in the honorable labors, a life devoted to the benefit of his fellowmen and in all the private and public demands of duty. His father, Col. Timothy Bigelow, was actively engaged in the early movements of the Revolution. The son joined the father, and was with him during the Rhode Island campaign, but the colonel was ordered South, and the son returned home to his books, and to the aid of his mother, upon whom fell the care of the family, occasioned by the absence of the patriot father.

Timothy Bigelow, Esq., son of Col. Timothy and Anna (Andrews) Bigelow, was born in Worcester, April 30, 1767. His early life was therefore passed in that

great early struggle for life through which this country successfully emerged. His elementary education was in the public schools of his native town; but the perils of war suspending school operations, he entered the office of Isaiah Thomas, proprietor of the famous *Spy*. His passion for books and strong love of literature were manifested during his employment on the press by his devotion of leisure hours to the acquisition of the elementary branches of English and the rudiments of Latin. In 1778 he was put under the charge of the Rev. Joseph Pope of Spencer, but a year later found him with his father in the Continental army, being then only twelve years old, and too young to perform a soldier's duty. On his return he was in the office of Benjamin Lincoln, and was later placed under the tuition of Samuel Dexter, who prepared him for admission to Harvard University, which he entered in 1782, graduating with high honors in the class of 1786. He entered at once upon the study of the law in the office of Levi Lincoln, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1789. He commenced practice in Groton, where he became acquainted with and married, September 30, 1791, Lucy, daughter of Hon. Oliver and Lydia (Baldwin) Prescott. It is said he sat in his office six weeks without taking a fee, and then received a pistareen. Mr. Bigelow was endowed with ready apprehension, and an active and inquisitive mind, gathering knowledge with remarkable facility, exact method and system, thus enabling him to compass a vast amount of reading. He soon acquired a wide reputation and a large practice in Middlesex, Suffolk, Essex and Worcester counties, and in New Hampshire. Samuel Dana, Jr., another noted lawyer, and Mr. Bigelow became the leaders of the Middlesex bar. They were retained in the most important cases of the neighborhood, and were generally on opposite sides. In politics, as well as at the bar, they were pitted against each other, but in social life they were the best of friends. Mr. Bigelow was a prominent

Federalist, and took an active part in politics. He became a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1793 from Groton, and later from Medford. Continuously to his death, in 1821, he was a member of the Legislature. In 1806 he removed to Medford. He was Speaker of the House for thirteen years, which place he filled with marked ability and popularity, having the longest term of service in that capacity ever held by any one person. He held this position in 1819, when the act was passed separating the District of Maine from the State of Massachusetts, and was consequently the last speaker of the united legislature of the district and the Commonwealth. Together with George Cabot, William Prescott and Harrison Gray Otis, Mr. Bigelow represented Boston in that famous political assembly in 1814 known as the Hartford Convention.

Amid the engrossing duties of his profession, and during thirty-two years of his practice, and though arguing more cases than any one of the profession in New England, Mr. Bigelow still found time for occasional literary work. A few printed orations are all that inform the present day of the clear reason, strong logic and fervid eloquence which marked the advocate and politician and rendered his control over juries and popular gatherings almost unbounded. He delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Cambridge, July 21, 1796; a funeral oration on Samuel Dana before the Masonic Lodge at Amherst, N. H., April 4, 1798. His exordium on the immortality of the soul in this oration is worthy of a divine. He delivered a eulogy on Washington before the Columbian Lodge of Masons at Boston, February 11, 1800, and it is perhaps one of the best specimens of political spirit in that burning period. Mr. Bigelow was identified with the Masonic fraternity in Massachusetts, over which he presided with signal ability during two triennial terms. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, vice-

president of the American Antiquarian Society, and one of the founders of the Groton Academy, and a member of many literary and scientific societies.

After an eventful and remarkable career, as a representative, senator, and member of the executive council, occupying many positions of trust and honor; sustaining an eminent position at the bar and in politics, always maintaining an unspotted reputation for integrity, ability and honesty; distinguished for genius and beloved by his fellow-men, he died at his mansion in Medford, May 18, 1821, at the age of fifty-four years.

Mr. Bigelow's figure was tall, and courtesy graced his manners; his social spirit made his mansion the seat of hospitality, where were exhibited domestic virtues rendering his society as desirable as his public career was eminent. A fluent speaker, earnest, eloquent and sound, he was well versed in his profession, enjoying the reputation of a good scholar and possessing the nobler merit of high moral and religious principles. Having explored every branch of liberal science, he was peculiarly conversant with theology, and rested on the scripture truth as the basis of faith and the guide of practice. With rare colloquial talents he freely poured forth the stores of diversified information and the treasures of retentive memory, enlivened by illustrative anecdotes and a vein of sparkling humor. His eminence at the bar made his office a place of resort for students, and many distinguished men received their early instruction and impulse in his office.

The *Massachusetts Centinel* of May 19, 1821, said of him: "Amply as this distinguished statesman and patriot filled his public offices, he was equally pre-eminent for the discharge of all the duties of a provident father, a kind husband, a hospitable neighbor, a liberal and enlightened Christian, and last — not least — a constant and sincere friend. He saw nothing in futurity to make a change to be dreaded. Conscious as he must have been that his progress had been that of integrity, honor

and usefulness, he must have contemplated in them the Path; in his few though severe bodily sufferings, the Price, and in his anticipated transitions from this to a better world, the 'Proof of sublime immortality.'"

So lived and passed the Hon. Timothy Bigelow, whose life and service may well be remembered by the people of Medford and the Commonwealth, and perpetuated in history as an example worthy of the highest emulation.

On May 1, 1820, a town meeting was called to select a representative. Timothy Bigelow was elected. The old town records read: "Mr. Bigelow then rose and thanked the town for the honor they did him by this renewed and unanimous expression of their confidence in again electing him for their representative, then adverting to the length of time he had been employed in the counsels of the Commonwealth, the state of his health, and his advancing years, he begged leave to decline serving in the office just conferred upon him. Whereupon it was voted unanimously that the thanks of the town be tendered to Mr. Bigelow for his services as their representative for a number of years past."

Abner Bartlett was thereupon elected in his place. Abner Bartlett seems to have been, from what insufficient glimpses I have been able to get of him, an original character, a plain man, but rich in what are called ordinary virtues.

Abner Bartlett, Esq., was born at Plymouth, January 1, 1776, son of Abner and Anna (Hovey) Bartlett. He was a descendant of Robert Bartlett, who came to Plymouth in the "Ann" in 1623. Mr. Bartlett, after graduating at Harvard University in 1799, began the study of law and was admitted to the Middlesex bar. He married Sarah Burgess and settled in Medford. At the bar his speech was rough, his manner hesitating, and his words forcible and emphatic. He had a singular habit, for which he was ever remembered; it created

fun for the boys, and was a source of silent amusement for the older; whether he was pleading his case in court, or strolling along the streets, there ever emanated from him a succession of grunts, which have been described to me as similar to a "bark" or "growl."

Mr. Bartlett, or "Squire" Bartlett, as was the fashion to call him, was at one time the only lawyer in Medford. He was indeed a typical and eccentric character.

He was not only lawyer, but also trial justice, a man of an unquestioned character and of considerable professional learning, and the conveyancer of the town. The townspeople had great faith and confidence in him. Faithful and thoroughly honest, he pursued his profession in Medford, occupying a little front room in that building next to the bank, now used by the city. His office was often the place of meeting of his many friends who congregated to discuss the town affairs and other matters of interest. When he held court, the boys would peek into his court-room in wonder and curiosity. There are yet living a few who remember well the curiosity with which they followed the movements of "Squire Bartlett" and played jokes on him. He lived next to the Unitarian Church. The school yard was in close proximity to his orchard, and many the dissertation on law the old "Squire" delivered to the school boys for having a fondness for his apples.

He was somewhat of a sportsman and fond of rabbits, and always ready to purchase them from the boys. He hung them up on nails by their tails in his office until they became "seasoned and gamy," and would drop from the nail, and would often strut up the street to his home with two or three rabbits well seasoned, for his table. Many are the tales told of the "old Squire," as he was remembered in his later days. He was a good scholar, and could quote his Latin with anyone.

Brooks writes: "Among the inhabitants of Medford, there has not probably been a man who has served the town in so many and responsible offices as this gentle-

man. He was not made for a leader; he had not that kind of force, but left the race to those who coveted laurels. He was a faithful member of the church, and all but revelled in spiritual disquisitions. As a neighbor he was most friendly, as a critic most caustic, and as a wit most ready."

He was a member of the House of Representatives from Plymouth, and later from Medford. He was for many years moderator of town meetings, being from 1808 to the time of his death active in town affairs. He died September 3, 1850, aged seventy-four years.

Jonathan Porter, a contemporary of Bartlett, was a gentleman of distinguished and liberal acquirements.

Jonathan Porter, son of Jonathan and Phebe (Abbot) Porter, was born in Medford, November 13, 1791. The story of his life is interesting, notable, elevating, and its closing chapter portrays to us some of the most brilliant and noble qualities of man.

He received his early education at the local schools, and entered the business of his father. He had no taste for mercantile pursuits, however, and very early in life exhibited a fondness for books and study. He therefore, when seventeen years old, prepared for college at a private school kept by Dr. John Hosmer of Medford, and entered Harvard in 1810, from which he graduated with the highest honors in the class of 1814. Many of his classmates became men of eminence, and, though he was a confirmed invalid for many years before his death, his home was the rendezvous of the eminent associates of his college and professional life. His generous and manly bearing in the emulous contests of the literary arena won for him the esteem and friendship of his classmates, which continued to the close of his life and cheered the many long years of his feebleness and confinement. He chose the law for a profession, and studied with Hon. Luther Lawrence and Hon. Asahel Stearns, both having been students in the office of Hon. Timothy

Bigelow. He soon acquired an accurate knowledge of law and sound professional ethics, was admitted to the Middlesex Bar in 1817, and practiced in both Medford and Boston. His intellectual endowments were well suited to the study of the law as a science. His mind was acute, discriminating and logical, and his memory was retentive and ready. He read much, and his legal learning was accurate and extensive. He had a large practice, and argued cases before the Supreme Court with great ability and success; but, being a scholar, fond of books, study and retirement, and having no fondness for the turmoil and strife, the "pert dispute and babbling hall" of professional practice, he never took the high rank as a lawyer which his attainments in other respects seemed to warrant. In his professional and private life he was just and upright, his principles and practice were pure, elevated and honorable. In 1822 he delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Cambridge. About this time his health began to fail, and the oration was delivered under much bodily weakness and suffering. In 1830 the infirmity which had overtaken him became alarming. He passed the summer in Europe, but his disease — a spinal affection — never improved, and finally reduced him to the condition of a helpless invalid. He made an unsuccessful attempt, on his return from Europe, to resume the practice of law, but was compelled to settle down in the conviction that there was no prospect of his restoration to health. He therefore resigned himself to the care of his family, and his patience and resignation were the triumphs of an abiding Christian. He was particularly fond of Greek literature and history, he reverenced Christianity, and had a firm belief in the Christian scriptures as a divine revelation. His manners were simple, unassuming and courteous, and his feelings were liberal, social and obliging. He occupied various official positions in the town previous to his infirmity. He married, July 22, 1823, Catherine, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Orne) Gray of Medford. On June 11, 1859,

he passed from the stage of human action, aged sixty-seven.

As has been well said, "the history of man and human progress is a story of sacrifice, devotion and self-denial. As we look down the ages and let pass before the view the toils and the struggles, the failures and the successes, the lights and the shades of human character and efforts, and, above all, when we look into our own souls and try to square ambition with achievement, desire with consummation, hope with possibility — aye, all the contradictions and paradoxes of contest and aspiration — we rise from the contemplation with the conviction that through all these there is a higher destiny."

The brilliancy of intellect, of character and ability of Jonathan Porter were exemplified in his son, George Doane Porter, who was born in Medford, June 21, 1831. Young, and with a bright career before him, he was, when comparatively only a young man, carried off by that terror of the New England climate, consumption. He was fitted for college by his father, Jonathan Porter, and graduated at Harvard University in 1851. He took up the study of law with William Brigham, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, June, 1854. He practiced both in Medford and Boston, and after a while in Medford alone. I am informed that he was a man of splendid character, and always honorable, well read in the law and thorough in the preparation and earnest in the presentation of his cases. He was a quiet, thoughtful lawyer in the argument of his cases, and generally successful.

He married Lucretia A. Holland of Medford, August 8, 1860, and died November 25, 1861, aged thirty. He lived a manly, useful life, and his simple nature, sound sense and abundant humor are still fresh in the memories of those who were his associates and who yet survive him.

Sanford B. Perry was born September 20, 1819, in

Leicester, Vt., and came to Medford in 1845. He lived and practiced in Medford but a short time, yet he attained considerable prominence in the town and state as a politician.

Mr. Perry had considerable practice, which was largely conveyancing and collecting. He was, however, a man of ability, and early secured the confidence of the people. He was a prominent Whig, and his contributions to the news sheets of the time on political affairs were favorably received by the people. He was a man of commanding presence. Though not a college man, he was well educated and became very popular and active in town affairs. Elected to the school board in 1847, which position he filled for five years, his broad and progressive views soon overcame the narrow ideas of his associates, and compelled them to adopt a more liberal policy than they had ever dared to adopt before. He was in the Massachusetts Senate in 1853. He had offices in the Turrel Tufts house, and in the railroad building soon after it was erected. He married Miss Barr of Ipswich, N. H., in 1847. In 1856 he went to Chicago, Ill., where he died September 12, 1884.

Elihu Church Baker was born August 2, 1825, in Campton, N. H. He was an ardent politician, connected with the "Know-Nothing Party," and always more or less prominent in the political arena. He began life as a merchant, but this being distasteful to him, he studied law and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 17, 1854. In the early stages of the Rebellion he was a war Democrat, turned into the Copperhead wing of the Democratic party, and supported McClellan. He was an eloquent, finished speaker, an able man, but not thoroughly grounded in legal principles or well read in elementary matters. He was a successful criminal lawyer. Being well read in general literature and a good story-teller, he was always a companionable man. He was very nervous. He became

moderator, representative, and a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1855–56, of which he became president in 1856. He was distinguished by his brilliancy as a presiding officer. His ability in this capacity is one of the foremost and distinguished facts which those who remember him relate. He was of the firm of Baker and Sullivan, and later of Baker, Sullivan & Hayes. He removed to Darlington, South Carolina, where he became Judge of Probate of Darlington County, and died in that place December 6, 1887.

Charles Russell was born in Plymouth in July, 1835, admitted to the bar in 1858, and practiced in Medford a number of years. He occupied many of the town offices. He was a lawyer of military tastes, "who believed in making rain with repeated discharges of cannons, and raising dead bodies out of ponds in which there were none by the same process." He was the first captain of the Magoun Battery, and enlisted with the 5th Massachusetts in '61. As a lawyer he did not attain much prominence. He died April 21, 1879.

Distinguished among the peerless knights of law, learning and oratory, John Quincy Adams Griffin was one of the ablest of his time. He was born July 8, 1826, in Londonderry, N. H. When he was very young, his family removed to Pelham, where he received his rudimentary education, and lived until 1844, when he removed to Groton. He prepared for college at Groton Academy, and entered Amherst College in 1846, but discontinued after a year and returned to Groton. He said in later life that he remained there "as long as they could teach him anything." He then began the study of law in the office of George Frederick Farley, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1849.

In 1848, Mr. Griffin, though a young man, took a prominent part on the side of the Free Soil party, both as a speaker, writer and editor of a Free Soil paper. In 1850 he removed to Charlestown and began the

practice of his profession, and was city solicitor four or five years. In 1859 he removed to Malden, and shortly after to Medford. While in Charlestown, in 1854, his strenuous opposition to the act of the Legislature consolidating Boston and Charlestown, brought the matter to the Supreme Court, where it was pronounced unconstitutional. He was a representative from both Charlestown and Malden.

Mr. Griffin was one of the brightest and ablest members of the bar, a master of sarcasm, and was at his best in satire, wit and raillery. He was associated with William St. Agnan Stearns for many years, and to the time of his death. Whether at the bar, the rostrum or in the Legislature, his magnetism of personality, deep, sonorous voice, deliberate manner and incisive and logical speech commanded the respect and attention of all. He always intermixed the trial of his cause with jokes, even sometimes hazarding verdict and friends; and this, coupled with his sarcasm, clear logic, keen, brilliant wit and eloquence, caused much discomfiture to his opponent, and made him a wily, dangerous adversary at the bar. The more difficult and intricate his case, the sharper became his intellect and the more terrible his weapons of battle. Distinguished as a jury advocate, he was entitled to standing with Butler, Sidney Bartlett, E. Rockwood Hoar or Josiah Abbott.

He was appointed Clerk of the Courts for Middlesex, but he was like a "bound gladiator" and longed for the excitement of the forum. He occupied the position about a month, and said "that if he stayed in the position another month he should have gone crazy."

Many and severe were the clashes between Butler, Somerby and Griffin. Griffin once wrote an article entitled a "Portrait of Butler by a House Painter," in the *Bunker Hill Aurora*, for which Butler never forgave him.

There was never any obsequiousness about Griffin. He detested formality or subordinacy, and was rather

trenchant, which caused the displeasure of the court. He was an omnivorous reader, especially in law. He had a large practice, but was a poor collector. He was retained in many well-known cases, among which was the defence of George T. Bailey for the murder of young Converse; the petitions of Edward Everett for damages for destruction of the "peep flats," and the famous Count Johanni litigation, Commonwealth *vs.* Green, etc.

Griffin took an important and earnest part in revising and remodelling the Courts of the Commonwealth; and the practice in vogue now is due largely to him.

He was of about medium height, stooped a little, and was slim, although not apparently so because of his massive head. Above his gold-bowed spectacles arose a square, perpendicular forehead, from which his dark hair stood up straight and thick. He was neither elegant nor classical, but his mind was quick and strong.

He married, May 1, 1852, Sarah Elizabeth Wood of Concord, and died at his home in Medford, May 22, 1866, of consumption. He went to Cuba for his health, but died soon after his return. Though cut off in the full promise of an eminent career, he will ever stand conspicuous and prominent among the men of his memorable generation.

His domestic life was sublime; his children were the delight of his eye. His will was singular, where he pays tribute to his wife and family; he then wrote concerning the settlement of his estate: "Let great care and caution be exercised, particularly in respect of the bills of deputy sheriffs and constables, whose charges were so often most exorbitant and not infrequently made to me when I have distinctly marked the processes committed to them in such a manner as to notify them that I would not be responsible for officers' fees."

When the Hon. Justice John W. Pettengill was a student in Mr. Griffin's office, Mr. Griffin told him to "Stop Blackstone and read the statutes regarding officers' charges. Fight them and I will back you up."

He classified the sheriffs and constables as robbers and "Shylocks who could out-Shylock Shylock."

The *Transcript* of May 23, 1866, paid the following tribute to Mr. Griffin: "The death of John Q. A. Griffin will create quite a void in Republican circles in this state. He had for many years been known as a fearless and uncompromising champion of the ideas which triumphed in the country by the election of President Lincoln. Spurning expediency in politics, he advocated the right under all circumstances, and could not be persuaded to give up a jot or tittle of principle for success. Always wielding considerable influence in his districts and the state at large, this persistent advocacy of what he deemed to be true, whether its adherents were in the minority or majority, operated to prevent him from attaining those national positions which a pliant nature would have secured. In our local halls of legislation, his clarion voice and emphatic periods were often heard, and his power of sarcastic utterance was frequently used to scourge the politicians of the North, who would sell their birthright for the spoils of office. No man exercised a greater influence over a Massachusetts Legislature than did Mr. Griffin. In the practice of his profession as a lawyer, he achieved the most enviable success. His life of nearly forty crowded years was well spent, and his memory will long be cherished by a large circle of friends, among whom are included the most prominent men of the country.

Benjamin F. Hayes, Esq., or "Judge," as he was always addressed in later life, was born July 3, 1835, in Berwick, Maine. He was the son of Frederick and Sarah Hurd Hayes.

Receiving his early education in Berwick, Lebanon Academy, and at New Hampton Literary Institution at New Hampton, New Hampshire, he entered Dartmouth in 1855 and graduated in 1859. He took up the study of law in the office of Wells & Eastman, in Great Falls,

New Hampshire, and in 1860 entered the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 18, 1861, and when his course in the law school was but partially completed. He returned, however, and completed his course. He soon after settled in Medford, and became associated with Baker & Sullivan, which later became Baker, Sullivan & Hayes. Though having an office in Boston, where he had an extensive practice, he thoroughly identified himself with his adopted town, where he also had a considerable practice. For thirty years previous to his death no man took a more active part in town affairs than did Mr. Hayes.

In 1862 he was appointed Trial Justice for Middlesex County, and served in that capacity until 1873, when he resigned. From 1864 to 1867 he was Assistant United States Assessor under Phineas J. Stone of Charlestown.

He became a member of the School Board in 1870, and chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners after the introduction of water into the town. He was a representative in 1872–74, and a member of Massachusetts Senate in 1878–79. In 1892 he was a member of the commission which drafted a city charter, and a year later was appointed the first city solicitor, which office he held to the time of his death. He was for a time captain of the Lawrence Rifles. In 1869 he was elected a trustee of Medford Savings Bank, and later served this institution in many capacities, and at the time of his death was president.

He married (1) Abbie Dwight Stetson of Medford in 1867, who died in 1869. (2) On November 7, 1876, he married Mary Hall, daughter of Judge Thomas S. and Lucy (Hall) Harlow of Medford.

Judge Hayes was both a familiar and well-known figure to us all. He discharged his duties as a town official with fidelity and ability. He was a Republican, and well known in Masonic circles. He died January 31, 1902, of heart disease, at his home in Medford. It being but a short time since his demise, his virtues,

ability and qualities as a man and lawyer are too well known to you for me to reiterate and dwell upon. He was a man fond of sport, and in his early days was an excellent swordsman and athlete.

A little over a year ago we paid tribute to the memory of one of Medford's most distinguished citizens, Mr. Justice Thomas S. Harlow.

Judge Harlow was born in Castine, Maine, November 15, 1812, and was the son of Bradford and Nancy (Stetson) Harlow. After the usual course of study at the public schools of his native town, he removed to Medford in 1831, and there taught school three years, in the meantime preparing himself for college. During 1833 he took charge of the grammar school, and in 1834 entered Bowdoin College, graduating in 1836. He began the study of law in the office of Governor Edward Kent of Bangor, where he studied two years, and also edited a paper in Dover, Maine. In 1838 he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he pursued his study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He took up the practice of his profession in Paducah, Kentucky, where he also became police justice. He again returned to Medford in 1842 and established himself permanently in the practice of law, practicing in both Boston and Medford.

Judge Harlow married Lucy J., daughter of Ebenezer Hall of Medford, November 7, 1843, and died March 29, 1901, at his residence in Medford, after a short illness. In his youthful days he was an athletic, tall and commanding man, which was plainly evident in his later days. He often spoke to me of his early days in Kentucky, and the conditions of practice there at that time. In Kentucky, when the judge was there, the lawyers rode the circuit on horseback, with the judges, going from one county to another, passing through the forests in single file—the counties being connected by mere pathways. He particularly emphasized the courtesy extended to the judges—"a judge should have a bed

to himself while the lawyers took pot luck, the best they could find." The judge had many and interesting tales of his life in the South.

Judge Harlow was a better lawyer than he was credited to be. He was quiet and reserved and an adept in settling his cases out of court. In his later days he was much troubled by deafness; his memory, however, to the last was acute, and his mind active and strong. On the establishment of the First District Court of East Middlesex in 1870, he was appointed associate justice — the precision, form and respect which he commanded while presiding in this court were remarkable. He was associated with John A. Bolles in the defence of James Hawkins indicted for murder, in which the court reversed the ruling in the famous Peter York case. Both cases are reported respectively in 9 Metcalf 93 and 3 Gray 464.

He filled many official positions in the town faithfully and honorably, and up to the time of his death no one was more familiar with town affairs — particularly of the past — than the judge. He was a very well read man and a most pleasant conversationalist; his learning, keen intellect and many anecdotes made him a most desirable companion.

My sketch would be incomplete were I to omit the name of one who was the contemporary of many of those I have spoken of. Though not a lawyer, he performed faithfully all the functions and duties of one. I refer to John Sparrell, Esq., who combined the practice of law with many other callings. He may perhaps well be compared with those of the earlier centuries. He served the town as representative, moderator, and in many other capacities. He was also trial justice. I am informed he made out more deeds than any other man in Medford, and his plans — being a surveyor — have never been found in error. In surveying he used the old time chain. He died respected by all and mourned by his fellow townsmen whom he had served so well and

faithfully. He was born in Scituate, and died in Medford, March 29, 1876, aged eighty-two years, six months.

"It is the common lot of men to be born, to live, to die, to be forgotten," and it can only be but a short time when the few yet with us — their familiar forms and congenial countenances — will have disappeared; their faint and rapidly fleeting memories will have passed, which have so often assisted us over an almost impassable gulf, separating the present and past. They only can relate to us the life, virtues, abilities and splendid excellences of those men of long ago; men who "were honored in their generations and were the glory of their times." It is not alone those whose names are surmounted by the halo of fame, but those also who, although not graced by such high distinction, yet who constituted the sinew, laid the foundation, created the power and made possible that which we now enjoy; who lived, labored and passed away, too often without recognition, and how soon to be forgotten, but to whom we are indebted and should pay tribute to their memory as well as to the leaders, the great or distinguished. They all in their various professions and callings, collectively, gave rise to that glowing vision imagined by Milton: "Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation, arousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks. Methinks I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eye at the full mid-day beam; purging and unsealing her long abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance; while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that loved the twilight flutter about, amazed at what she means."

It does not become me to speak of the present practitioners — the past alone has been my province.

> "Let others hail the rising sun:
> I bow to those whose race is run."

THE HOME OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE negotiations for the purchase of the Francis Home* — so called — the residence of the Medford Historical Society since its inception, have had a happy issue for the society; the title of the property having passed to the society June 13, 1902.

The old landmark so familiar to the people of Medford and so widely known as the birthplace of Lydia Maria Child† may now stand as a memorial to the life and effort of that noble woman, and as a monument dedicated to the veneration of the historic, to be preserved and bequeathed to posterity.

The following reminiscence is by Mr. Andrew D. Blanchard, who was born and lived in the home to 1847. This was written some eight years ago, on a visit to the old homstead by Mr. Blanchard: —

I went to Medford expecting to find the old homestead demolished, but found it standing. The old bake-house in the rear is gone,‡ and was in all respects the most ancient, for it remained as it was originally built, except the old ovens. The house was entirely rebuilt by my father previous to 1840, the brick ends only remaining. The front was originally on Salem street, and when the alteration was made the old front door was put in the bake-house. I always understood that the house was built by Converse Francis, father of Mrs. Child, and placed near the street so that the sign could be seen from the square. The shop was at the westerly end. I learn from the history of Medford that Mr. Francis of West Cambridge served his apprenticeship to the baking business with Capt. Ebenezer Hall in Medford, went back to West Cambridge for two years and then came to Medford in 1797. His "Medford Crackers" were famous. Mr. Francis remained in business till 1818, when my father, Capt. Andrew Blanchard, Jr., purchased the estate and resided on it until his death in 1853.

Lydia Maria Child was born in the house February 11, 1802. Her brother, Rev. Converse Francis, D.D., was born in West Cambridge, November 9, 1795. What is now Ashland street was a lane which separated my father's estate from the Bishop estate. My father's land extended on the lane to the estate next to Mrs. Gill's and to Forest street. Mr. Luther Angier bought the Forest

*Not infrequently called the "*Child House*."
†See REGISTER, vol. iii., No. 3, and *National Magazine*, p. 161, May, 1901.
‡Used for a gold-beater's shop by Mr. C. P. Lauriat until his death.

street part back to the lane. When Mr. Francis retired from business, the "Withington Bakery" (next door), was established, and for many years the Francis's ovens were used in the old bake-house which has been taken down. The ovens were used until new ovens were built for the "Withington Bakery."

I have some recollections of the old house, its large kitchen with its great open fire-place, the crane, pots and kettles, and tin kitchen. The settle on one side of the fire-place, and brick oven on the other side, ample to bake all the pies for the Thanksgiving season.

One born on the spot and dwelling where Lydia Maria Child passed her early life can testify to the loveliness of her surroundings — the garden of fruit trees, flowers and vegetables, with its clean walks of Pasture Hill gravel, and beyond, extending to Forest street, (then the turnpike), the field, making in all quite a farm. In those early days the fruits and products of the garden were shared with friends and neighbors.

Mr. Francis purchased the property from Francis Burns, who was a brother-in-law of Gov. John Brooks, and father-in-law of Samuel Buel, the first postmaster of Medford. — EDITOR.

THE IDENTITY OF THE CRADOCK HOUSE.*

In an earlier number of the REGISTER there appeared an article† throwing doubt on the location of the old Cradock House by utterly denying the claims of the old brick structure on Riverside avenue just below Spring street. Has sufficient weight been given to several features of that claim?

First, in a letter to Gov. Winthrop, written in 1637, Cradock speaks of the best of his land "neere my house" being allotted to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Nowell. Now, the land so granted "neere my house" was part of the present Wellington.

Secondly, the tradition of the Cradock House is very old; it has the authority of age, and is such authority to be lightly set aside?

Again, are not the bricks (the originals, of course) of a different size from those subsequently made in the

Vide REGISTER, vol. i., No. 4, p. 119; also vol. ii., No. 2, p. 53.
†*Vide* REGISTER, vol. 1, No. 4, p. 138.

colony, thus indicating importation? And, if so, by whom else than the patron who was constantly sending supplies of all kinds to the infant settlement?

—*Venerate the Historic.*

GIFTS AND LOANS TO THE SOCIETY.

Invitation of Gen. and Mrs. Washington to Miss Cary, January 22, 1776. Miss Cary was later Mrs. Dowse of the Royall House.

A rare picture of the old Fountain Tavern presented by Miss Zipporah Sawyer in memory of her brother, Rufus Sawyer.

Records of the Centennial Committee of Medford, 1875-6, loaned by Thos. Blackinton.

"New England Library of Genealogy and Personal History," by Charles E. Hurd; gift of Horace D. Hall.

A miscellaneous collection from Mrs. Dinsmore of Dorchester, formerly of Medford.

Picture of the Cradock House worked in worsted, and frame from wood of the Cradock House, from Calvin Clark.

Picture of first M. E. Church, Medford, Salem street, a rare picture, loan, Dr. Cleaves.

HISTORICAL GOSSIP.

Col. Chas. K. Darling gave an extremely interesting and valuable talk on "Porto-Rico in 1898-1902" before the Society, May 5, 1902.

Miss Hetty Fulton Wait, on June 1, 1902, completed her fiftieth year as a teacher in the Medford Public Schools. On June 3, the Teachers' Association tendered her a complimentary reception, which was largely attended by former pupils and friends. James A. Hervey, Esq., in behalf of the assembly, presented Miss Wait with fifty American beauty roses, having in the centre fifty dollars in gold. No other teacher has such a record, or has had it, except "Marm" Betty Francis, who taught a dame school for sixty years.

It is with pride that the society recognizes the distinguished honor bestowed upon its esteemed first president, Hon. William Cushing Wait, on his appointment to the bench of the superior court.*

*See REGISTER, vol. i, No. 2.

The Royal Academy of letters, history, and antiquities, National museum, Stockholm, Sweden, is on the exchange list of the REGISTER.

Medford was never formally incorporated as a Town.

The first reference to Medford in Records of the State is 1630. Colonial Records, vol. 1, p. 59.

MEMBERS.

Life members since the annual March meeting: —

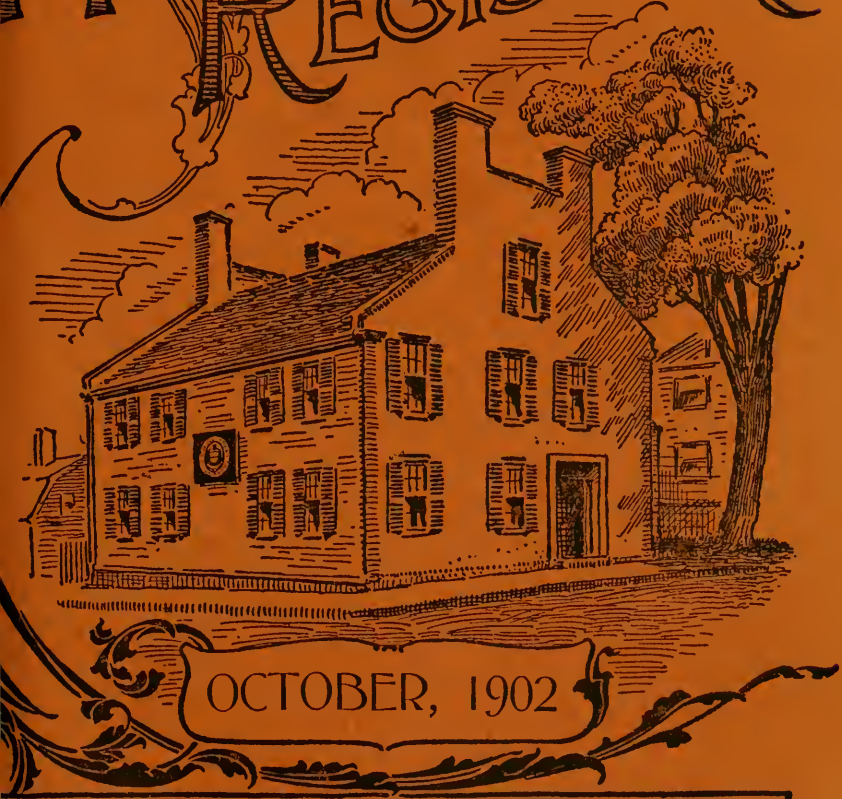
Gilbert Hodges.
Andrew F. Curtin.
Hon. Samuel C. Lawrence.
Mrs. Carrie R. Lawrence.
Hon. Charles S. Baxter.
Hon. William Cushing Wait.
Miss Zipporah Sawyer.
Hon. Daniel A. Gleason.
Miss Agnes W. Lincoln.
Walter F. Cushing.
David H. Brown.
Hon. Lewis H. Lovering.
Edward P. Boynton.
Leonard Tufts.

New members since the annual March meeting: —

Charles M. Ludden.
Mrs. Charles M. Ludden.
Harry Highley.
James Mott Hallowell.
George W. Mills, M.D.
James C. D. Clark, M.D.
Samuel C. L. Haskell.
George C. Tidden.
Francis H. Bridge.
Frederick W. Gow.
James Morrison.
Wm. H. Couch.
Hon. William P. Martin.
George W. Nichols.

/.] [No. 4.

HISTORICAL REGISTER



OCTOBER, 1902

PUBLISHED BY THE

MEDFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

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Entered as second-class matter, under the act of July 16, 1894.

MEDFORD HISTORICAL REGISTER.

Published quarterly (January, April, July, and October)

BY THE

Medford Historical Society,

AT

No. 2 Ashland Street, Medford, Mass.

Subscription price, one dollar a year, postpaid. Single copies, 25 cents.

For sale at the Society Rooms, and by the Treasurer, B. F. FENTON, 110 Sheridan Avenue.

Publication Committee.

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J. C. MILLER, JR., PRINTER, MEDFORD

DANIEL LAWRENCE, Esq.

For whom the Lawrence Light Guard was Named.

The Medford Historical Register.

VOL. V. OCTOBER, 1902. NO. 4.

THE LAWRENCE LIGHT GUARD.

BY HELEN TILDEN WILD.

[Read before the Medford Historical Society, May 19, 1902.]

IN an oration delivered in Winchester, July 4, 1860, Hon. John A. Bolles said, "Of the Winchester Light Guard I can find no surviving trace . . . They and their gray hairs have both gone down." The orator could not have made a very extensive search, for that organization has a lusty "surviving trace" which has existed over forty years within three miles of its first armory. The military company of Winchester "went off" to Medford and formed the Lawrence Light Guard. The company was organized March 27, 1851, with Frederick O. Prince, afterward Mayor of Boston, as captain. It was named in honor of Col. William P. Winchester. The armory was on Main street in Winchester. It was organized as Co. A, 7th Regt., designated as Co. E, 7th Regt., December 15, 1852, and as Co. E, 5th Regt., in 1855. Captain Prince commanded from 1851 to 1853; Capt. Wallace Whitney, 1853 to 1855. Capt. Wm. Pratt was commissioned as the latter's successor, but received his discharge March 27, 1855. The company did not receive much encouragement from the town and citizens of Winchester, and it was voted to disband.

At this time a military company was projected in Medford, and instead of applying for a new charter, [illegible] men enlisted in the Winchester company with the purpose of reorganizing and transferring the command to Medford. The name was changed to Lawrence Light Guard, in honor of Mr. Daniel Lawrence, who as long as he lived showed his interest by substantial aid.

Henry W. Usher was the first captain of the reorganized company. He served about a year. He was succeeded by Asa Law, who commanded until he was appointed colonel. Capt. Samuel C. Lawrence was commissioned in 1856, and served until his promotion to rank of Major in 1859. For several years thereafter he retained an active interest in the Light Guard, holding the office of treasurer. Captain John Hutchins was commissioned in 1859.

Some of the Winchester men retained their membership in the company after it was transferred to Medford, and the first parade after the reorganization extended through both towns. A brass band was in attendance, and as the musicians had practiced together only long enough to learn two tunes, the music was acceptable but monotonous. The May training, fall parade and annual muster were the chief military events of the year. The muster was more like a county fair than like the modern tour of duty. The militia was brigaded sometimes in one place and sometimes in another until the establishment of the State camp ground at South Framingham.

It is recorded that on April 2, 1855, an article in the warrant for town meeting was considered relative to an appropriation for fitting up an armory for the Light Guard. It was laid on the table where it still reposes. In the selectmen's records we find that the armory rent was paid and accounts rendered to the Adjutant General. The annual rent in 1855 was one hundred and fifty dollars. It was reduced to one hundred in 1858. All expenses beside rent had to be met by the company, and for that purpose assemblies were held in the town hall. The music consisted of a very few pieces, and, to save expense, the captain and first lieutenant attended the door, turn and turn about, rather than pay for a regular ticket taker. The boys were their own carpenters, and fitted up their armory with their own hands.

At the time of Capt. Hutchins' election in July, 1859, the Light Guard was in a very prosperous condition.

At the next muster the company appeared on the field with over fifty muskets, and received from Mr. Daniel Lawrence a prize of fifty dollars for so doing.

September 15, 1860, the fire which destroyed the First Trinitarian Church building seriously damaged the armory and the property of the company. Insurance made good the financial loss, and the company set about putting up new gun-racks and refurnishing, but the rooms were hardly in order when they were again visited by fire, December 15, 1860, when the armory building, "American Hall," where Small's brick block now stands, was totally destroyed. The company lost most of its property by this fire, and as there was no insurance, a popular subscription was started in its behalf. The town hall became the armory.

The company for some time had been agitating the question of buying new uniforms, and at this time an order was sent to a first class Boston tailor to make the suits from cloth which had been manufactured for this special purpose at one of the mills at Lowell. The men immediately began to pay for them on the instalment plan, by depositing fifty cents a week each with the company treasurer. Meanwhile they drilled in their old regimentals and fatigue caps, and as there were not uniforms enough for all, some wore the caps and citizens' clothes.

In the fall of 1860, the political sky was so darkened that there was increased activity in all military organizations. The Light Guard drilled twice a week. In February, 1861, the company was called upon to answer the question whether or not it was ready to respond to a call for troops at a minute's notice. At roll call thirty-eight men answered "yes" and three answered "no." Lieutenant Chambers sent his assent in writing. There were fourteen absentees who were speedily interviewed. Some who had enlisted the previous summer for the especial enjoyment of muster had hardly considered themselves regular members of the company, but being

too proud to back out in the face of danger answered "yes" and were enrolled.

Company election was held February 12, 1861, to choose a second lieutenant, and thereafter, until the close of the three months' campaign, the officers were: John Hutchins, captain; John G. Chambers, 1st lieutenant; Perry Colman, 2d lieutenant, and William H. Pattee, 3d lieutenant.

After this election a collation was given in the upper hall of the town house. Do you remember it, with its sloping roof and its painful lack of air? In the words of 1st Sergt. Hosea, this spread was tendered by the newly elected lieutenant or "somebody else." From this time until the Light Guard went to the front this mysterious somebody furnished several suppers after drills, and we suspect that to this day he is the good genius of the company. Private Benjamin Moore at this time presented a "splendid roll board," and after "three cheers and a lemon" (I quote from the records) for Private Moore, the meeting adjourned. This roll board is still in the possession of the company, although few of the present members know its history. It is made with spaces for inserting cards bearing the names of the members, which were removed as resignations were accepted. The militia rolls were not kept with the formality that they are now, and the old rosters are lost because they never existed in permanent form.

In March, 1861, regimental drills were begun, which were held regularly until the beginning of the war, in Fitchburg Hall, Boston. Medford was blessed in those days with only one late train a week, and if drill occurred on any other night, the men were compelled to make special provision for transportation. One evening the horse cars of the long ago defunct Middlesex Horse R. R. landed them in Medford about midnight. On another occasion, carriages which had been ordered failed to appear, and the company went by train on the Lowell Railroad to "Medford Steps," and marched to the

armory, arriving at 12.10, "well pleased with our drill, but not with the arrangements for our return."

April 12, 1861, Fort Sumpter was fired upon, and on April 15 the "fiery cross" was sent out over the Commonwealth.

The new uniforms of the Light Guard were speedily finished, and all who had signified their willingness to go on the first call were supplied. You who always think of Union soldiers as "the boys in blue" would like to know how these men were dressed. I copy verbatim from the description of the uniform given by one who wore it. "It was iron gray cloth trimmed with black, swallow-tailed coat, with a profusion of brass buttons. The suits were made by a skilled tailor, and were tight fitting, very military and stylish — I may say 'natty.' The hat was after the bean-pot style, cost, I think, about seven dollars. Said hat was adorned with braid — brass — and a red and white plume or pon-pon. Can you imagine anything more inappropriate or comical than the sight of those boys in this holiday garb, carrying a ten-pound musket, also one or two revolvers and dirk knives, marching off to war! Oh, what a headache I had on arrival at Washington from wearing that heavy hat! The last sight I ever had of it (as also a leathern stock worn about the neck) was when it disappeared over a fence into somebody's back yard."

A mass-meeting was held Thursday evening, April 18, 1862, at which six thousand dollars were subscribed amid great enthusiasm, to complete the uniforming of the company and to aid the families of the soldiers while they were away. A committee of thirteen was formed to apportion the money raised. Thirteen must have been an unlucky number in this case, for by a series of misunderstandings the uniforms were not paid for until over a year after the return of the company, and only after a long dispute and legal process.

Col. Lawrence was ordered to report in Boston with his regiment April 19, 1861. His orders were issued

April 18, and were delivered by the hand of his brother, Mr. Daniel W. Lawrence. It is a strange coincidence that this second summons of the minutemen should have come on the exact anniversary of Paul Revere's ride.

On the afternoon of April 20 a great crowd assembled in the square to bid the company God-speed. A hush fell as the company formed in a hollow square, and the Rev. Jarvis A. Ames of the Methodist Church offered prayer. The company left on the two o'clock train, reported for duty on Boston Common at three, and thence marched to Faneuil Hall, where they were quartered until the morning of April 21. There, more recruits were received. William H. Lawrence of Arlington was one of these. He was particularly anxious to enlist under the colonel who bore the same name as his own. The crowd was so dense at the door that he climbed through a window and reached the recruiting officer's side. He was a fine example of physical manhood, and he at once attracted the colonel's interest. He was assigned to Co. E and made color sergeant.

The troops took the cars for New York at 6 P.M., April 21. They arrived at New York in the evening and were marched to the St. Nicholas Hotel. The records say "We were received with cheers at every station on the route and plenty of refreshments were furnished." They left New York on the steamship DeSoto, on Monday morning, and arrived at Annapolis in the afternoon of April 24, after a rough passage. Camp was made in the woods. The next morning they proceeded to Washington, and took up their quarters in the treasury building on Saturday, April 27. They were mustered into the Federal service, May 1, 1861. The regiment remained on guard in the treasury building until May 25, the morning after Ellsworth was killed at Alexandria, when it was ordered to that town.

The first month of service was hardly more than a long holiday. The Light Guard made friends among the people of Washington, had plenty to eat (the

Light Guard always has appreciated that blessing, at home and abroad), and had little hard work, but the change to Alexandria brought a new experience. Coarse bread, no butter or milk, guard duty, wet feet and work with pick and shovel was fun for only a little while. The enemy had not been seen, but there was, every day, the possibility that something exciting might happen. July 16, 1861, the Light Guard was ordered to march with the army toward Richmond. Sunday morning, July 21, they left Centreville for Bull Run, and then something did happen.

The opposing forces met. By the middle of the afternoon the Union troops seemed on the point of victory, but the arrival of Kirby Smith turned the scale. The zouaves who were in front broke and retreated in disorder through the Union lines, closely pursued by the Confederates. All the Union men did not wear the regulation United States blue, and many Confederates wore the uniforms of their local organizations. In the confusion, friend could not be distinguished from foe. Rout was inevitable.

In the retreat, Col. Lawrence was wounded, but in spite of this and the general panic, the Fifth maintained its formation, and Capt. Hutchins reports that fully three-fourths of his command marched back to camp in regular order. Capt. Hutchins' telegram, sent the next morning, allayed the fears of those at home, but the Light Guard was not unscathed. On the night before the battle, "Billy" Lawrence, the color-bearer, said to a brother sergeant, "We are going into action tomorrow, and as sure as the sun rises, I shall be killed. I shall not put the brass eagle on the staff, but in my haversack. That flag is going to the front tomorrow, and whatever happens to me, don't let the rebels get it." His presentiment was verified; while carrying the flag in the front line, a bullet pierced his heart. The flag he so bravely carried was saved from capture, and is a precious treasure, for it bears the stain of his blood.

Manville Richards was wounded in this battle, but recovered and came home to be killed at a fire in Medford a few months later. Wm. Crooker was also wounded and J. Henry Hoyt was taken prisoner.

The three months' term having expired, the Fifth started at once from Alexandria to Washington after the battle. A violent rain was falling when the troops reached the capital; no quarters had been provided, and the men dropped on the sidewalk and slept. Capt. Hutchins, Capt. Swan of Charlestown, and Capt. Locke of Reading determined that their men should be sheltered. By personal effort they found quarters in the large hall at Willard's Hotel. They remained five days. When Mr. Willard was asked for his bill, he said, "I have no bill against you. If I can't get my pay from the Government, I will go without."

The company arrived in Boston, July 30. They were escorted home by citizens of Medford and the fire companies of the town. The procession was headed by a band of music. On the following Tuesday a formal reception was given them at Child's Grove on Fulton street.

Lieut. John G. Chambers was commissioned adjutant of the 23d Regiment, October 11, 1861. The company presented him with a purse of twenty-five dollars when he left town for the front. He had served in the Mexican War and had been 1st lieutenant of the Light Guard during the three months' campaign. His ability and fondness for military life earned him his promotions and he became lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. He was wounded at Drury's Bluff and died at Fortress Monroe, May 13, 1864. His body was brought home and the town took charge of his funeral.

Drills were resumed in the town hall and continued regularly unless the town fathers rented it for some other purpose. In January, 1862, the four-story brick block, quite imposing for those days, which was erected on the site of the former armory was finished, and the

company took possession of the quarters which, with the exception of a few years when the Lawrence Rifles occupied them, were to be its home until the time of the Spanish War. To celebrate the event, and also the first anniversary of the departure for the front, a dedication levee was held. The affair was a great success, and the pleasure of the Light Guard was enhanced by the unexpected presence of a party of Washington friends, who, at their own request, were made fine members of the company (men and women, too). In the months that followed, when many of the men were in the government hospital, these fine members did much to win them back to health.

In July, 1862, Captain Hutchins was appointed major and resigned the command of the Light Guard, being succeeded by Lieut. Perry Coleman. This arrangement lasted for a very short time, for before the month ended, a letter from the selectmen, desiring the company's services, as part of the quota demanded from Medford, had been received and accepted. The whole command became a committee to secure new members. The first new man to enlist was James A. Hervey. Major Hutchins was made recruiting officer. By August 15, eighty-five members were enrolled. Street drills were held and "High Private" Samuel C. Lawrence took personal charge of the awkward squad. Dr. C. V. Bemis was surgical examiner, and donated all his fees to the company treasury. The roll of the company was carefully corrected. Some were under age; others had already enlisted. When the time for departure came, there were ten members left. The next month seven of these enlisted for nine months in the 5th Massachusetts, leaving three, one a paroled prisoner, as a home guard.

The Lawrence Light Guard stipulated that the members should elect their own officers. The selectmen granted their request and they chose Capt. John Hutchins, 1st Lieut. Perry Colman, 2d Lieut. I. F. R. Hosea, all veterans of the first campaign. The day fixed for

departure was August 25, 1862, and the ceremonies were similar to those of 1861. The minister of the Unitarian Church offered prayer and Thomas S. Harlow, Esq., made an address. The company went first to Lynnfield and then to Boxford, where the 39th Regiment was organized. The Light Guard became Co. C. The colonel was P. S. Davis.

Co. C was what might be called a family company; nearly all were Medford boys. Three families furnished three sons each; several, two sons, and two families, father and son; beside, there were several cousins. All had been friends and acquaintances for years. One of the comrades says, "They were a jolly, wide-awake lot of fellows, and the record they made, Medford is proud of. Col. Davis used to say there was more genius, neatness and deviltry in Co. C than in any other company. Whenever he had visitors it was Co. C's quarters that were inspected." This statement is borne out by the company order book, which records that at inspection Co. C's quarters ranked good and other companies varied from fair to bad. The deviltry part was not serious, for Capt. Hutchins says that only one man was put in the guard house for disobeying his orders. The culprit did not remain there long enough to be dealt with by the regimental authorities, but apologized, promised good behavior, and kept his word as long as he lived, for he was one who never came home.

The 39th Regiment left Boxford September 5, 1862. Immediately upon their arrival in the South, they were put on picket duty on the Potomac River. Writing from Conrad's Ferry, Maryland, on September 20, Capt. Hutchins says, "We have slept under a tent but one night since we left Massachusetts." The next morning after arriving at Washington, the regiment marched to Camp Chase at Arlington Heights. They camped there two nights, (the second, in tents). The next day was spent on the march, the second in felling trees for a new camp, and the night on picket duty. With one

day for rest and preparation, they started off on a long march to Ball's Bluff, where six companies were on picket, Capt. Hutchins being in command of three of them. He was obliged to go six miles every morning to report at headquarters, and a detail had to be sent there each day for rations.

Six miles on foot, carrying a heavy box of hard tack, under a blazing sun, caused Private Whitney of the Light Guard to suffer from illness for the only time during the whole three years' term. Commanders and men chafed under this arrangement to no purpose. At this time the Light Guard was without change of clothing, their baggage having been left behind when they left Arlington Heights, but Capt. Hutchins wrote, "We have two towels and some soap, and the Potomac runs near us." Exposure to river fogs at night brought on fever and ague. Men not on picket duty were employed at target practice. Foraging was especially prohibited, and three companies were made to pay fifty dollars for twenty-seven hogs killed. Perhaps some of Co. C's deviltry entered into the swine, for the lieutenant was reprimanded for allowing firing by his men. December 20, 1862, after serving all the fall on picket and as river guard, the regiment went into winter quarters at Poolesville. Tents were supplied with bunks and straw. April 14, 1863, marching orders were received. A week later, the 39th was in barracks at Washington, D. C., acting as provost guard. From April to July our company enjoyed the pleasure of renewing old friendships and of doing easy work. July 12, 1863, just after the Battle of Gettysburg, the regiment marched to Funktown, Maryland, and joined the Army of the Potomac, under General Meade. The Rappahannock was reached July 27.

Samuel W. Joyce died of typhoid fever in an ambulance wagon during the march and was buried at Middleburg, Virginia. During a short halt the company gathered around, a hurried burial service was said, a

volley was fired, and the body placed in a hastily made grave. A small wooden slab was put up to mark the spot. Then the column moved on toward the river. Day after day the two armies hurried forward in a parallel course toward Richmond, with constant skirmishing until both went into winter quarters.

During this campaign many changes were made in the personnel of the Light Guard. Among them, James A. Hervey was detailed to the Quartermaster's Department, Albert A. Samson was discharged to become second lieutenant in the 10th U. S. Colored Regiment, in which he was promoted to rank of captain the next year. Lieut. Perry Colman was discharged for disability, and Lieut. Hosea was transferred to Co. E.

At the battle of Mine Run, November 28, 1863, Companies C and E were deployed as skirmishers. Benj. H. Dow of Medford was wounded.

December 2 the corps crossed the Rapidan, the 39th being the last to go over. On this march, Charles Coolidge and Henry Currell, being unable to keep up with the column, were captured and died in Libby Prison. December 24, after bivouacing by day and marching by night, the regiment reached the extreme outpost of the army, picketing the northern bank of the Rapidan.

Winter quarters were laid out with company streets twenty-five feet wide, with corduroyed sidewalks four feet wide. The cabins were of logs seven by fifteen feet, outside measurement. There was a door in each in the centre of the long side with fireplace opposite. The pitch roof was made of four pieces of shelter tent.

January 1, 1864, Captain Hutchins was absent and sick, and Lieut. Hanson was in command. He had been transferred from the Danvers company and commissioned November, 1863. One sergeant, two corporals and sixteen privates were sick and absent. Corporal Champlin died in the hospital about this time. The company was so busy, says the History of Medford, that

at one time an orderly sergeant and one private represented the company at dress parade. After a rest of a month and four days, orders were received to leave the comfortable quarters. The men were enjoined by their colonel to leave their camp in good condition for occupancy of friend or foe who might occupy it next. March 12, 1864, all sutlers were sent to the rear. Dress coats were packed and sent to Washington for storage. As soon as it was warm enough overcoats were sent to the rear. In regard to clothing the Christian injunction was followed, "Let him who hath two coats give to him that hath none." No stream was to impede progress unless it was deep enough to wet cartridges. At temporary halts men were not even to unsling knapsacks. Canteens were to be filled only at starting and at noon halts. Stragglers on the flanks were to be fired upon. Fighting by day, marching by night, under the indomitable command of Grant, the Army of the Potomac marched through the Wilderness. May 4, the terrible battle began, and for thirty-eight days the army had no sleep except naps on the ground when they halted. The Light Guard lost eighteen men, killed and wounded, in the Wilderness. The company was not actually engaged until the fourth day of the engagement, at Laurel Hill.

The regiment, charging with fixed bayonets, drove cavalry and then a battery before it, but meeting strongly entrenched infantry, it was forced to fall back over an open field. Here the Light Guard suffered severely. Henry Hathaway, Stephen Busha and Alfred Joyce were missing. The latter died in prison at Andersonville; the others were never heard from. Corporal Stimpson was maimed for life and Sergeants Turner and Morrison were slightly wounded. On May 10 the regiment was in the front line (where it was placed almost without exception all through this campaign). It made no actual demonstration but was exposed to artillery fire. On that day Sergeant Stevens, who had

been recommended for promotion, and Privates Bierne and Harding were instantly killed.

On May 12, while the 39th filled a gap between the 5th and 6th corps, Edward Ireland was killed and Henry A. Ireland was wounded. On the night of May 13, the command marched through deep mud and pitchy darkness to Spottsylvania, and remained there exposed to the fire of the enemy for a week, when the line was abandoned, leaving pickets to follow. Robert Livingstone of Co. C, one of these pickets, was taken prisoner and died at Andersonville.

The Light Guard had its share in the victory which followed the crossing of the North Anna, and the march was continued with constant skirmishing until the fifth of June, when a halt of five days was made at Cold Harbor. The march was resumed June 12 at five o'clock in the afternoon and continued all night, with long halts. The next day the enemy was met at White Oak Swamp, where a line was formed and held till dark, when the corps pushed on to join the main army. After daily skirmishes and nightly marches the column arrived before Petersburg and drove the enemy into its inner works. Here Co. C received several additions from recruits of the 12th and 13th Massachusetts whose terms of enlistment had not expired with the mustering out of their regiments.

The Light Guard, with its regiment, was stationed behind entrenchments so exposed, that relieving of pickets, drawing rations and ammunition and other necessary work had to be done at night. Joel M. Fletcher's life was sacrificed here. July 11, 1864, Col. Davis was killed. Read the order book of the regiment. That is enough to tell his character. Captain Hutchins said of him, "The regiment . . . is the pride of our noble colonel, who is a father to us all, and the best colonel now in the service."

The regiment went into Fort Davis on the day after the colonel's death and remained there until August 18,

when it was ordered to destroy the tracks of the Weldon Railroad. A detachment was ordered to tear up the tracks, and another was placed on guard. Suddenly they found themselves surrounded by the enemy. The regiment, beside killed and wounded, lost two hundred and forty-five men. Rodney Hathaway of Co. C was killed. Capt. Hutchins, Sergt. Eames, Frank J. Curtis, Edwin Ireland, Patrick Gleason, Benjamin J. Ellis, Milton F. Roberts, I. T. Morrison and Lieut. Hosea of the Light Guard proper, beside several others who had been recruited in Medford, including William H. Rogers, a native of the town, and nine men transferred to Co. C from the 12th and 13th Massachusetts were taken prisoners. They were first stripped of everything of value and then sent to Richmond, where they were confined in Libby Prison. Although the place was foul and the food bad enough, they were under cover and the rations were cooked. But the nine days of confinement there during mid-summer were so hard to bear that they hailed the change to Belle Isle where they would be sure of air to breathe, but every change brought added discomfort. In October they were transferred to Salisbury, where, without shelter, without cooked food, with hardly water enough to drink, and none for bathing, with only vermin-infested rags for covering, they spent a horrible winter. Here Gleason and Rogers died, and the rest looking with hollow eyes into one another's faces, gave parting messages for dear ones at home, fearing that a few days more would bring mental or physical death. Deliverance came soon enough to allow Benjamin Ellis and Augustus Tufts to come home to die. One by one these prisoners have dropped out of life since the war, and now Capt. Hutchins, J. Henry Eames and Milton F. Roberts are the only ones who can tell that dreadful tale of living death.

On August 21, the Confederates tried for the last time to recover Weldon Railroad. At Hatcher's Run, October 29, Sergt. Edwin B. Hatch of the Light Guard was

killed. During December, 1864, five men were transferred from Co. C, to other posts of duty. At that time the regiment was so depleted that the State colors were sent home, there not being enough men to protect two flags. February 3, 2d Lieut. Wm. McDevitt of Woburn was transferred from Co. K and placed in command of the remnant of Co. C, and continued until the surrender of Lee, when Capt. Hutchins returned to the company. March 29 the spring campaign opened. The 39th were sent out as skirmishers, but were driven back, leaving dead and wounded behind. Aaron Tucker and George Graves were taken prisoners in this engagement at Gravelly Run, but were re-captured in a few days.

April 1, at Five Forks, the 39th was brigaded with Sheridan's cavalry. At noon the line was formed with infantry in the centre and cavalry on the flanks. The fight was quick and spirited, and as the Union forces advanced, the evidences of hurried retreat gave them renewed courage. At this battle Corp. J. H. Whitney,* who had been appointed color bearer on March 28, shared the fate of all his predecessors who had carried the flag of the 39th, and was wounded. Corp. Whitney was the youngest member of the Light Guard, and had never been absent from his regiment from the time of his enlistment until the day he was shot. The next day Lieut. McDevitt and his twelve men, who were the remnant of Co. C, took up the march which was to terminate at Appomattox and victory.

Of the one hundred and one men who left Medford in August 1862, only nine took part in the concluding battle as members of Co. C. Of these, only Royall S. Carr, Henry A. Ireland, Emery Ramsdell and Edwin F. Kenrick were members of the original Light Guard which volunteered its services to the selectmen, July 30, 1863. The regiment, after Lee's surrender, marched back toward Petersburg, and on April 21 made camp at Black's and White's station, where many officers and men, paroled prisoners, joined their commands.

*Col. 5th U. S. V., Spanish-American war; Brig. Gen. M. V. M., 1901.

May 9 the regiment crossed the Rappahannock for the tenth and last time, as it marched toward Washington and home. The regiment arrived in Readville, Massachusetts, at seven o'clock in the morning, June 6, 1865. The records of the company are responsible for the statement that here the Light Guard, after thirty-four months of faithful service, basely deserted! Nobody blamed them then, and certainly no one does now, for what mortal man could stand being cooped up in barracks, only a few miles from home, which he had not seen for almost three years? But all went back again, and on June 9 appeared at the Providence Station, Boston, where they were received by the Lawrence Rifles, Capt. B. F. Hayes, the Boston Cornet Band, and a large delegation of citizens of Medford, under the marshalship of Gen. S. C. Lawrence, through whose agency the captain had been able to receive special permission for their return that day. Mr. Nathan Bridge made an address of welcome in behalf of the selectmen. After a march through Boston the company took the train to Medford. The arrival of the train at Park street was announced by the booming of cannon, which was echoed by several other pieces stationed in different parts of the town. The records say, "By their incessant roar they seemed determined to remind us of the many trying scenes through which we had so recently passed." After a march through several of the principal streets to West Medford, where a collation was furnished by the citizens of that part of the town, the company returned to the square, where they were entertained by the Lawrence Rifles at their armory in Usher's Building. The town gave the Light Guard a reception on June 14, and another was given by Washington Engine Co., No. 3, at Green Mountain Grove on the twenty-eighth.*

These were days of rejoicing, but the booming of cannon, the huzzas, and the music only drowned the sounds

*See Usher's History of Medford.

of weeping for dear ones who had gone away with the company, but whose places were vacant now, who slept on Southern battlefields or who had died in foul prison pens. Many in the ranks were but shadows of their former selves, some had been left behind in the hospitals, others had come home to die. The first duty of the Light Guard was to bring home the dead. The bodies of Samuel W. Joyce, George Henry Champlin and George H. Lewis were sent home through the personal supervision of Capt. Hutchins, who was called South to testify in the trial of the commander of Salisbury Prison.

(To be concluded in January number.)

THE "TOWN HOUSE."

THE lot now occupied by City Hall was bought of the heirs of Samuel Buel, May 22, 1833. The cost was $3,000. The committee in charge of negotiations were Isaac Sprague, Daniel Lawrence and Elisha Stetson. The town voted to build the Town House of wood at an estimated cost of $3,600. In 1834 the above committee was discharged and John P. Clisby, John Sparrell and Thomas R. Peck were appointed, with instructions to "observe generally the outlines of the plan, which was drawn by Mr. Benjamin, as regards the general exterior appearance of the building." The structure was damaged by fire October 27, 1839. John P. Clisby, Lewis Richardson, Samuel Lapham, Galen James and Darius Waitt were the committee to repair. At this time the brick wall on the south side was built. In 1850 it was again burned. George T. Goodwin, Daniel Lawrence and Charles S. Jacobs were chosen a committee to repair the building. It was proposed to build a belfry at this time, but the town voted in the negative. Slate roof and copper gutters were the extent of outside improvements. Except in a few minor details, the exterior of the building has never been changed.—*Compiled from Town Records.*

MEDFORD SQUARE, 1835 to 1850.*

THE present City Hall has been built about three score and ten years. In 1839 an addition was made on the south end. The hall floor had about four rows of slips or pews with high backs, and rising one above the other, leaving about one third of the floor open in the centre. The desk was at the south end and a gallery was opposite it, over the entrance.

There were two rooms on the north side, on the second floor; one of them occupied by George Hervey, tailor, as a work room. The selectmen's room was in the lower northwest corner. Mr. Hervey's tailor shop was in the northeast corner. Jonas Coburn's dry goods store occupied a large room having two entrances on Main street. Oliver Blake's dry goods store and Mr. Randall's book store were in the south end of the building.

The Town Hall was the scene of school examinations, which were great events to the children.

Across the square on High street the Seccomb house† was occupied by Joseph Wyman, stage driver and proprietor of a livery stable. Dr. C. V. Bemis boarded in this house when he came to Medford. His office was in the "Ebenezer Hall" house on Main street, and later in the Seccomb house. H. N. Peak, William Peak and Otis Waterman were later tenants.

The next house east was owned by Joseph Patten Hall. The front was as it now stands except that there was a basement, and the first floor was approached by a long flight of steps. The back part of the house was very old and had its entrance on an alley. The outline of it can be seen on the north wall of the present building. The dwelling was occupied by Mr. Hall and his three sisters. Mr. John Howe, grocer, occupied the store on the ground floor. Later Mr. Samuel Green, who married one of the Misses Hall, occupied it for a

*Contributed by men and women born and bred within sight of the "Town House."
†"City Hall Annex."

clothing and dry goods store. He was the father of Samuel S. Green, the veteran street railway man.

The next house easterly belonged to Turell Tufts.* He was a bachelor. Miss Mary Wier was his housekeeper for years. The town is indebted to him for the shade trees on Forest street.

On the opposite corner of Forest street were Timothy Cotting's house and bakery. There was a driveway around the house from Forest to Salem street. The entrance to the house was on Salem street. The bakery, having an entrance on Forest street, was connected with the dwelling.

Where "Cotting Block"† stands was a low tenement house called "Rotten Row." It was occupied by the families of Joseph Gleason, Timothy Brigden, Stilman Derby and the widow of Henry Withington, Sr. On the site of the Mystic Church was a large house in which lived Wm. S. Barker, grocer; the house was removed to Salem street, opposite the common, and is now owned by heirs of S. Derby.

The Withington Bakery as it stands today was bought by Henry Withington, Jr., who moved into the house in the spring of 1829. He lived just previously in the "Kidder House," directly opposite. This house has been removed, and now is numbered 63 Salem street. He carried on the baking business until his death and was succeeded by his son.

The history of the house occupied by the Medford Historical Society was given in the July number of this volume of the REGISTER.

At the junction of Salem and Ship streets the present brick house had for its tenants in the thirties Mr. Parsons, a ship carpenter (whose daughter married Alfred Eels), Dr. Samuel Gregg and Wm. Peak, who lived on Salem street. J. V. Fletcher, butcher, occupied the northerly corner store, and Gilbert Blanchard, grocer, the southerly one.

*Mr. James A. Hervey speaks of him in his reminiscences. Hist. Reg. Vol. iv. P. 67.
†Nos. 8 to 14 Salem street (1902).

Mr. Fletcher lived on Simond's Hill, in the house now standing east of Woburn street. His slaughter house was in his yard. Local butchers slaughtered their own meat at that time.

Alexander Gregg, at one time teacher in the old brick schoolhouse, lived in the Ship street tenement, over the store. He did a large teaming business, running two large four-horse baggage wagons to and from Boston, the horses driven tandem. His stables and sheds were opposite his dwelling, extending to the river. He was a prominent man in town affairs, serving in many capacities, including representative. Between his stables and the Lawrence premises was the pottery of Thomas Sables. Some of his work is in existence today.

At the corner of Ship and Main streets lived Mrs. Jonathan Porter. Her front door was on Main street at the northerly end, and a side door was approached through a gate and yard from Ship street. The rest of the building and the building adjoining were occupied by Mrs. Porter's son, George W. Porter, who was a trader, dealing in dry goods, groceries, hardware, farming tools, liquors, powder, salt, etc. Mr. Porter succeeded his father in the business. A very large willow tree projecting over the street stood directly in the sidewalk near the southerly line of the Porter property. A dock from the river that ran parallel with Main street extended as far as Mr. Porter's premises, and probably in former years Porter's store had trade by water.

George W. Porter was the first organist at the First Church (Unitarian). He was town treasurer for many years.

The four estates between Porter's and the river extended to this dock. Capt. Clisby, pilot, kept his sloop there. Cargoes of cord wood for the brick yards would occasionally be discharged there.

The ruins of the old Bishop distillery were on the east side of the dock. John Bishop (son of John and Mary Holmes) ran a fleet of fishing vessels which

discharged and packed their cargoes on the wharf. This fleet included the "King," built by Fuller; "Mystic," built by John Sparrell; "Volant," "Joy," and others, all launched in Medford.

Next to Porter's store was Luther Angier's apothecary store. He began business in a store on the other side of the street. Mr. Angier succeeded Francis Kidder.

The shoe store of Mr. G. E. Dutton, 14 Main street, has been used for that purpose for many years. Willard Butters, shoe maker, and Thomas Revallion (colored), barber, were tenants, succeeded by Oliver Blake, who later removed his dry goods store to the Town House. Mr. Butters later used the abandoned toll house on Andover Turnpike (Forest street) as a shop.

The Revallion homestead stands on Cross street just north of the railroad bridge. Rufus Wade, shoe manufacturer, and Kidder & Kellogg, in the same business, occupied the building on Main street until it became a retail shoe store in the sixties.

To make way for the Boston & Maine R. R. Station, the "Ebenezer Hall" house was removed about 1846 to the south side of the river, and was destroyed in the great fire of 1850.

The southerly half of a house on the east side of Main street, next to the bridge, was occupied by Patrick Conoly, a shoe maker. He lived alone.*

Mrs. Hathaway, grandmother of Mr. Frank Hathaway of the fire department (1902), lived in the northerly end. Other tenants at various times were William Wyman, F. Woodbridge and a Mr. Locke, all butchers.

The armory of the Lawrence Light Guard, built by Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence as a memorial to his father, Daniel Lawrence, was occupied by the company June 30, 1902.

*See Mr. Hervey's paper, Med. Hist. Reg. Vol. iv. P. 72.

EXTRACTS FROM DEA. WILLIS'S DIARY.*

July about the 16th 1751. There was a very sharp storm of thunder which came just at evening . . . and shall I behold such wonderful effects of the mighty power of God and not be affected with it? Oh Lord, let thy judgments make me afraid.

19th February 1753 old style. I am just now returned from the following my neighbor Stephen Greenleaf to his grave . . . This sorrowful occasion falling out on the very day of the month and just a year since my dear wife died.

July 8, 1757 a few minutes after 2 of the clock after noon . . . a very considerable shock of earthquake; a very solemn call to me a poor drowsy, slumbering and I fear a foolish virgin. Oh Lord, awaken me by this loud call of God speaking to me from the bowels of the earth.

17th day of March 1763. I have now at this time sickness and trouble, and my negro woman sick and has been some days so bad that I have hired a nurse to look after her.

May 2nd. I have been this day by a writ from Col. B—— been sued for fifty pounds old tenor . . . I hope I don't owe him any grudge, yet I mark him for an unmerciful, proud, thoughtless gentleman — one that regards not the afflictions of Joseph.

October 28, 1763. A very pleasant day, and the day for Mr. Turell's wood, and by providential business I was hindered from attending the affair, but still they got a competent good pile of wood.

Feb. 26, 1764 The reverend and excellent servant of the Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, Mr. George Whitefield preached at this little town of Medford on the forenoon exercise.

*Benjamin Willis, son of Stephen and Hannah, was born Oct. 30, 1686. He married Feb. 10, 1714, Ruth Bradshaw, who died Feb. 19, 1752 O. S. He died Feb. 3, 1767. He was town clerk from Mar. 6, 1721 to 1744-5, and was made deacon about 1732, his name appearing on tax list with the title in that year.

MEDFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

SEVENTH YEAR, 1902-1903.

October 20.—"Time-keeping in a Medford Home two hundred Years Ago." Mr. John Albree, Jr., Swampscott, and Social Meeting.

November 17.—"Medford in 1847." Mr. Charles Cummings.

December 15.—"The Middlesex Canal." (Illustrated.) Mr. Moses W. Mann.

January 19.—"The Environment and Tendencies of Colonial Life." (Illustrated.) Rev. George M. Bodge of Westwood.

February 16.—"The Baptist Church of Medford." Mrs. Amanda H. Plummer.

March 16.—Annual Meeting.

April 20.—"Rev. John Pierpont: His Life and Work." Rev. Henry C. DeLong.

May 18.—"The 39th Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil War." Hon. C. H. Porter of Quincy.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND ADDRESSES.

David H. Brown. John H. Hooper.
Walter H. Cushing. William Cushing Wait.
Charles H. Morss. Miss Agnes W. Lincoln.

ERRATA.

Vol. 5, No. 3, P. 65, 37th line, read 1901 instead of 1902.

Part 2 of Miss Wild's paper on "The Lawrence Light Guard," and "Recollections of Main Street," by the authors of "Medford Square, 1835-1850," will appear in the next volume of the Register.

VI.] [No. 1.

HISTORICAL REGISTER

JANUARY, 1903

PUBLISHED BY THE

MEDFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

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Entered as second-class matter, under the act of July 16, 1894.

MEDFORD HISTORICAL REGISTER.

Published quarterly (January, April, July, and October)

BY THE

Medford Historical Society,

AT

No. 2 Ashland Street, Medford, Mass.

Subscription price, one dollar a year, postpaid. Single copies, 25 cents.

For sale at the Society Rooms, and by the Treasurer, B. F. FENTON, 110 Sheridan Avenue.

Publication Committee.

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J. C. MILLER, JR., PRINTER, MEDFORD

The Medford Historical Register.

VOL. VI. JANUARY, 1903. NO. 1

THE LAWRENCE LIGHT GUARD.—Continued.

BY HELEN TILDEN WILD.

[Read before the Medford Historical Society, May 19, 1902.]

AS soon as Co. C, 39th Regiment, was dismissed from the United States service, in June, 1865, the members renewed their old associations with the Lawrence Light Guard and resumed regular meetings in the Town Hall the following October. It was suggested that the company join the Lawrence Rifles, but the Light Guard positively refused to do so, and chose the following officers: Capt., I. F. R. Hosea; 1st Lieut., J. Henry Eames; 2d Lieut., Henry A. Ireland, Jr.

In May, 1866, the 5th Regiment was inspected at the race course (Mystic Park). Co. E had three officers, fifty-seven men, and fifty-five guns. Fully two-thirds of the company were veterans; about thirty had served with the three years' men. In June, 1866, the company began to fit up rooms in Usher's Building. The drill hall was shared with the Lawrence Rifles.

At this time, when the Light Guard is about to take possession of an elegant building, a few items of the simple furnishings of the armory of 1866 are interesting. The woodwork was painted white; a black walnut picture moulding was put up; battle mottoes decorated the walls. Three pictures of battle scenes were donated, also a life size photograph of Mr. Daniel Lawrence. Milton F. Roberts made the knapsack boxes from lumber furnished by the company. A Magee stove was set up, and somebody gave "free gratis," as the records say, a blacking box and a fluid can. It was voted to buy a step ladder, if not too expensive. When the company thought itself quite well settled, the "Good Genius" made some needed improvements in the drill room. Later, portraits of

nearly all the comrades who died in the war were placed in the armory.

At the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, September 6, 1866, the company paraded in uniform with side arms. The granite shaft bears on its marble tablets the names of all the Medford men who perished in the war.

May 30, 1868, the first Memorial Day, the Light Guard visited the graves of departed comrades in Medford and in the Catholic Cemetery in Malden. The old colors were draped and carried by Pyam Cushing, Jr., one of the company of 1861. Every year since then, except in 1898, when the command was on duty at Gloucester, the Light Guard has taken part in the memorial exercises. In 1871, an out-door prize drill was held. The first and second prizes were donated by the officers of the company, the rest by fine members. This is the first prize drill recorded.

After the formation of Post 66, Grand Army of the Republic, the veterans in the company began to drop out as active members. Capt. Hosea resigned January 30, 1874. Steps were immediately taken toward consolidation with the Lawrence Rifles. The conference committee agreed that the new company should be called Co. E, 5th Regt., M. V. M., and should bear the name Lawrence Light Guard, but that the captain and 1st lieutenant of the Rifles, Warren W. Manning and Fred. W. Dorr, should head the new organization. Lieut. Jophanus H. Whitney, of the Light Guard, was made 2d lieutenant. The consolidated company was organized May 5, 1874. Lieut. Dorr resigned the following September, and J. H. Whitney and Charles M. Green were commissioned 1st and 2d lieutenants. Capt. Manning resigned in 1876, and J. H. Whitney became captain. Rifle practice was inaugurated during his term of service.

Through a combination of circumstances, the interest in the State militia began to wane about 1880, and the Light Guard suffered with the whole. In 1881, it is recorded under the date of September 6, the celebrated

"yellow day," that eight men and one officer answered roll call and started for muster. The largest company in the regiment mustered only twenty-eight men on the opening day. On the following Wednesday, orders came from headquarters that each company must have at least thirty men or be "broken." Sergt. Porter was sent home and came back at midnight with fifteen men; ten more came in the morning, and the company was saved. Almost immediately after this muster, the company was reorganized; forty men were dropped from the rolls and new men enlisted to fill their places. Capt. George L. Goodale, now of the United States Army, took command. The reorganization and thirty-first anniversary of the Light Guard was celebrated February 13, 1882, by a banquet. At the next muster the general commanding told Capt. Goodale he had no criticism to make.

In 1883, Capt. Goodale resigned, and for a few months Harry J. Newhall commanded, but was succeeded by Joseph E. Clark, formerly lieutenant in Co. H, of Charlestown.

Under Capt. Goodale, and during the first term of Capt. Clark, the Light Guard held the front rank for drill and discipline. It was known as the crack company of the 5th Regiment.

The company attended the ceremonies of unveiling the Washington Monument at Washington, D. C., February 22, 1885. It was the only militia company from Massachusetts in the city. It received commendation from the President and Gen. Sheridan, also from Gov. Robinson of Massachusetts, who expressed his pride at the way it represented the State.

The first indoor prize drill occurred in 1885. The company gave a gold medal, the veterans two silver ones.

The organization supported a drum and fife corps at this time.

After another period of depression Capt. T. C. Henderson took command in 1889. He worked hard to

bring the company back to its former rank, and was rewarded by a letter of commendation from Col. Bancroft.

March 30, 1890, the first prize drill for the Lawrence medals was held.

During the next year the company was much changed, many being discharged for non-attendance, and their places filled by men interested in the work. Some of them were former members of the High School Cadets, who had been under the personal tuition of Maj. Whitney, and others members of the Sons of Veterans.

In January, 1897, new regulations were promulgated regarding target practice, by which members of the militia were obliged to qualify as marksmen or be discharged. These rules had a tendency to stimulate the attendance and interest in the Light Guard, which Capt. Henderson and Capt. Wescott, his successor, worked hard to bring about.

The Light Guard attended the inauguration of President McKinley in 1897. In this peaceful advance to the capital, thirty-six years after the gray-coated "minute men" started for Washington, the uniform of the company consisted of dark-blue coat with light-blue trimmings, black helmet with spike and eagle on point, light-blue trousers, and woven cartridge belt with brass plate. The men were armed with the latest pattern of Springfield rifles — voted of no particular value a year later.

The *Army and Navy Journal* says, "Massachusetts was represented by three of the finest looking companies in the parade — Co. E, 5th Regiment, Co. C, 6th Regiment, and the Ambulance Corps."

December 9, 1897, Capt. James C. D. Clark was elected captain. The company was in good condition, many of its members being former officers of the High School Cadets.

In less than two months after Capt. Clark's commission, a war cloud overhung the sky, and orders were given for each man to provide himself with clothing and equipments ready for instant duty, should war be declared.

For the third time in the history of the United States, the nineteenth of April brought a call to arms.

Again the drums beat for recruits at the High street armory, and those who had heard it nearly forty years before felt like stopping their ears and fleeing from the sound, but the boys, sons and grandsons of the men of '61, were full of the same excitement as in the days of the Civil War. Ninety-two names were enrolled in one week. April 29, came the disappointing news that the 5th was not needed, but on May 24, the regiment was ordered to Gloucester for an eight days' tour of duty. As it was not at all certain that the boys would be ordered back to Medford at its close, they were escorted to the cars by the citizens, High School Cadets, and Fire Department. The week was no play-time, for the weather was wet and stormy, and the regiment was exercised in war-time drills. A sharp but unrewarded watch was kept for the Spanish fleet. Orders were received that on the last day of June the Light Guard was to march to South Framingham and be mustered into the United States service.

On the evening of June 29, the Opera House was packed to suffocation. Ex-commander George L. Goodale presided. Mayor Lewis H. Lovering made the opening address. Members of the City Government and the Grand Army, clergymen and officers of the company spoke words of inspiration and enthusiasm.

Col. Whitney spoke in his quiet way, and stated that Co. E was the first in the regiment to report its ranks full (106 men). The most affecting scene was when Capt. Hutchins, at the close of his remarks, grasped the hand of Col. Whitney, who had enlisted under him, a boy, in 1862. Together they had been through terrible battles, and now, as colonel, the younger man was to lead the dear old 5th wherever he was ordered.

On the morning of the thirtieth of June, the square was full of people. The Light Guard was escorted by S. C. Lawrence Post 66 and the High School Cadets.

Col. Whitney marched with the company. History had repeated itself. Again from the ranks of the Lawrence Light Guard a colonel had risen to command the 5th Regiment in time of war.

The members of the Light Guard wore the regular blue uniform, the recruits were clad in kahki.

The whole city was on the street, but we forgot to cheer. Solemn silence seemed fitting. At Park street, police and fire departments were needed to clear the tracks as the train pulled slowly down. The band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me" as the boys boarded the cars, and as they threw themselves into their seats, there were many set faces among them, for they knew not when they would see Medford again. To the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," the train moved out. The regiment remained at South Framingham until September, and put in hard work at drilling and camp duty.

September 12 found our boys marching through coal dust to Camp Meade, on the banks of the Susquehanna. The camp was in a beautiful situation on a side hill sloping down to the river. Although in a malarial district, the men were, thanks to careful policing, kept in good health. Every other day the regiment was marched to the river for bathing, until a swimming pool was constructed nearer the camp. The splendid physical condition of the command before it left Massachusetts was in its favor.

Whatever the criticisms of the hospitals at Camp Meade may have been, few members of E Co. had any experience there, for the "Doctor Captain" watched his men so closely that minor ills were cured before they developed into anything serious. All through the campaign he kept his promise made to the townspeople, "I will look after the health of your boys."

In October, 1st Lieut. Neilson was promoted to take command of Co. K, of Braintree; 2d Lieut. Whitney was promoted to his place.

As section after section of those camped at Middle-

town left for the South, the 5th began to be disheartened; but on November 16 they were ordered to march, and took the cars to Greenville, S. C., one step nearer Cuba. Orders to go forward and a visit from the paymaster made November 14 a gala day. The troops were reviewed at Greenville by the mayor, and marched through the town with the band playing "Dixie."

Captain Clark had preceded the company, and tent floors and cook houses were ready for its advent. Thanksgiving dinner was sent by the Woman's Relief Corps and the Volunteer Aid Association of Medford, not the first or last of generous donations. The boys sent home the message, "We have met the Turks and they are ours!"

Winter in the "Sunny South" was not what the boys expected. High winds which blew down the tents and upset the smoke stacks of the Sibley stoves, drenching rains which went through the tents as if they were paper, sounding, as the drops fell on the rubber blankets, like a tattoo on a snare drum, weather so cold that it froze the ears of men on guard, mud and the heaviest snow that had been known in that section for years, made the boys understand that campaigning was no pastime. Sickness developed in the camp and "blues" were the order of the day.

In December, Wagoner Kiley, of Co. E, died of typhoid fever. His body was sent home and buried with military honors. Private Priggin went home about that time on account of sickness. In February there were more ill than at any time during the term of enlistment. The arrival of new tents, letters from home, which had been delayed, and certain news that they were to be mustered out, were good medicine for invalids. March 3, 1899, one of the Light Guard wrote home, "The fashion of dying has ceased to be, and all are on the mend."

On the 31st the 5th was mustered out at Greenville, but the men came home in a body and passed in review before Gov. Wolcott at the State House.

Capt. Clark brought back to Medford his whole company, except Sergt. Gray, who was recovering from typhoid fever, and his brother, who stayed behind as nurse and companion.

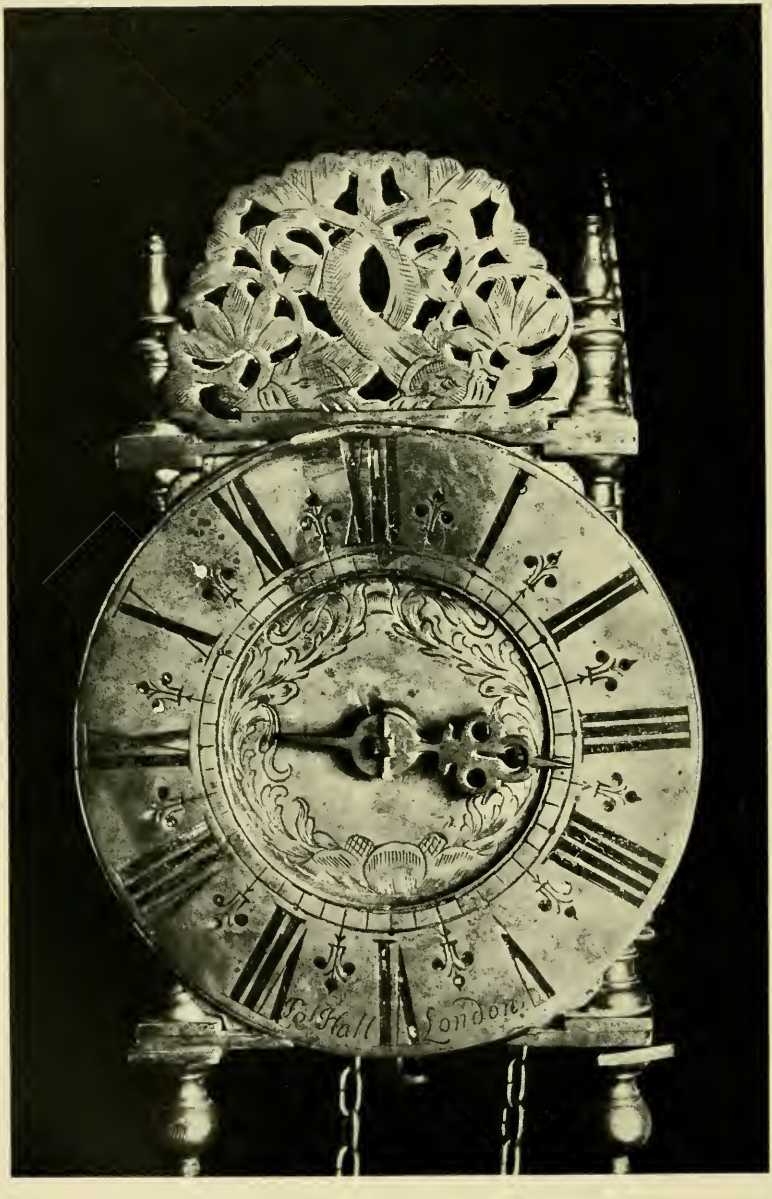
In the state which was the hot-bed of secession, these Massachusetts troops did their part to heal old wounds, especially when they stood guard at a Confederate monument, ready to die, if need be, to save it from desecration.

These men enlisted with as pure motives as any soldiers ever had, and although they never reached the seat of war, we honor them for what they were willing to do, and for the battle of disappointment which they fought, as they waited an opportunity to prove their physical courage.

That they did not suffer from disease as much as some other regiments camped even within a mile of them, was due to their obedience to orders regarding sanitation. Col. Whitney's experience in the Civil War made him especially careful in this respect. While we pity those who suffered so keenly, we must applaud those who, by keeping a model camp, preserved their health.

Three members of the Light Guard, Messrs. Hall, Humphreys, and Cushing, enlisted in Co. A, 6th Regiment, and went to Porto Rico, where they participated in the battle of Guanica. Sergts. Garrett E. Barry and Amos D. Haskell went to the Philippines after their return from Greenville, and both have been commended for gallant service there. They are still in United States service in the islands.

After the Spanish War, the Light Guard established a temporary armory at No. 9 High street, while the new armory, a memorial to Daniel Lawrence, was being constructed. Three years have gone by since the close of the war. New men have taken the places of many of those who enlisted in 1898, and all are working well at their rifle practice, striving to keep up the good record of the company. With a fine range, and a comfortable clubhouse there, an armory nearly completed, which is



THE CLOCK OF THE MEDFORD WEAVER.

(Diameter of dial, 4¼ inches.)

far beyond any other in the regiment for solidity, beauty, and convenience, the Lawrence Light Guard is looking toward the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment in Medford with the brightest prospects, determined to be worthy of the benefits which the colonel of the "Minute-men of '61" has showered upon them, worthy of the respect of this city and the State, and at all times ready to honor, defend, and follow the oldest flag in the world, Old Glory.

THE TRADITION OF THE OLD WEAVER'S CLOCK.

By John Albree, Jr.

[Read before the Medford Historical Society, October 19, 1902.]

HOWEVER interesting the old weaver's clock may be as an antique, its true worth is in its serving as a means to reveal to us the men who lived in this town and who used it. Can we assume that if the grandparents, and aunts, and uncles, and cousins galore, whose names are on the slate stones across the street, were to troop in here tonight, we could meet with them on common ground in speaking of a clock, or a watch, or of time itself? There is no question that Gov. Brooks would marshal this troop, for like the MacGregor, "Where he sat, there was the head of the table." As a boy he knew this clock, for its owner, John Albree, of Medford, was his grandfather, and in after years he must have seen it in the home of his cousin, Mrs. Jonathan Brooks. Did the men of that day recognize, as we do, that time is money? Could John Albree, the weaver on Meeting House Brook, figure out the money value of an extra throw of his shuttle, or comprehend the condition of society which sanctions a law punishing the weavers of our day if they allow their operatives to begin work ten minutes ahead of the opening time? How he and his neighbors would have resented any interference in their dealings with their servants. His own clock will help us answer these questions.

In Charles Brooks' *History of Medford*, is a story that

is still touching, even if it is packed away in a lot of genealogical material. It is the story of the two children, a boy and a girl, made orphans by the Spaniards. The Spaniards and the English were in continual strife in the Bahamas, and in 1699, at Nassau, the Spaniards gained control, and beginning a course of plunder and slaughter, killed, among others, the parents of these children. Mr. Brooks relates how the orphans in some unknown way escaped and fled to the wharves and found a friend in the captain of a Boston vessel. He took pity on the helpless little folks and assured them that he would take them to Boston. Before sailing, the captain went to the plundered home and found a clock, which he brought to the ship; so, with the sister in one hand, and the clock in the other, John Albree, at the age of twelve, began life in Medford, and the tradition is that this is the clock.

An investigation into this tradition will give us an insight into the Medford homes of two centuries ago. Brooks, in his history, used about all the existing material concerning John Albree. The first record of him is in a list of those assessed September 2, 1701, on a "country rate," the amount being three shillings. His name appears on the lists each succeeding year. In 1711, he married Elizabeth Green, who was daughter of Samuel Green (John 2, Percival 1), and his wife, Elizabeth Sill, who was daughter of Joseph Sill and his wife, Jemima Belcher, the latter being the daughter of Andrew Belcher and Elizabeth Danforth. He bought first the property afterwards known as the Thatcher Magoun estate, on the banks of the Mystic, and later, selling it, acquired the estate through which Meeting House Brook runs, on which the second meeting-house was built. He used the brook for power for his mill. It seems probable that Rural avenue was a road to his house. His grandson told how the road used to be blocked with snow in the winter. There his children and his son's children were born.

The story of the clock Brooks received from his mother, who was Elizabeth Albree, daughter of John Albree. She received the clock in the division of the estate of her father, Joseph Albree, in 1777. At the same time, her brother, John Albree (1757-1842), received a silver spoon marked with the initials of the original John Albree and his wife: $_{I.}{}^{A.}{}_{E.}$ Each of these heirlooms has come down, and each has its particular injunction associated with it; that with the clock being that it shall always remain in the female line, and that with the spoon, that it shall always pass to the oldest son. The fact of these parallel heirlooms suggests that they have a common origin, which is readily seen to have been when the property of John Albree's only son was divided in 1777. Furthermore, that these were thus created heirlooms shows that they were then regarded as valuable relics of John Albree, the weaver, and as the date of the son's death was less than twenty years after that of the weaver, we find the traditions both as to spoon and clock existing at that time. Thus, we are pretty near to getting confirmation from the weaver himself. But these parallel traditions, each confirming the other, are not the only evidence, and in following the other lines, we get an insight into time keeping of two hundred years ago.

Stated in its simplest form, the tradition is: "The orphans brought this clock." Different people would expand this statement in different ways, according to which word, orphans or clock, made the deeper impression. To Charles Brooks' sympathetic nature, the word orphans appealed. His history shows what a delightful man he was, always thoughtful and considerate of others. A series of family letters confirm impressions given by his history. Fortunate indeed is the man who can unconsciously, yet naturally, leave such an index of his character.

But if the story were expanded on the word clock, it might be asked if there was anything strange or worthy of notice that the orphans should have arrived with a

clock. There are more automobiles owned in Medford tonight than there were clocks when John Albree arrived, as we will show from the inventories on file, for by means of them we can enter and ransack the homes of that time.

One of childhood's delights is to rummage in the grandparents' garret, but this garret disappears with advancing years. For us the searching of ancestors' inventories must take its place, for in those lists we can know to the last glass bottle everything there was in their homes. Let us see what we can find for time-pieces. If time-pieces existed at all, they must surely have been found in the homes of the best citizens. The men of Medford in 1728, by their own official acts, determined for us who twenty-five of the best citizens were, and the list is found in Brooks' *History of Medford* (page 334). Who of us would dare to serve on a committee to nominate the twenty-five men in our respective churches who are entitled to have the first choice of seats? What heart burnings must have been caused by that custom. It is a wonder it continued so long. Of this list of twenty-five, there are on file inventories of the contents of the homes of twelve. Mr. John Francis, Sr., who heads the list, did not live long to enjoy the best pew in the new meeting house, which had been built on land bought from John Albree. A large pewter platter which he gave his daughter, Lydia, on her marriage is still in existence, even though one of her descendants did use it as a cover for a flour barrel. During the twenty years subsequent to the making of the list, seven of those pewholders passed on to where "congregations ne 'er break up and Sabbaths have no end." Of these seven there is only one whose inventory shows he had a time-piece; that was Dr. Simon Tufts. His inventory lists first his real estate, then after the two slaves, Pompey and Abraham, peculiarly personal property, is mentioned one watch, £35.

After this minute examination of the homes, possible only through the exactness of the old appraisers, we

must conclude without doubt that time-pieces were rare in Medford in the early decades of 1700, and that the appearance of a clock, seen in the possession of these two orphans, was an event to be noted and remembered.

The records of Essex County confirm this result as to the scarcity of time-pieces, for in the three years from December, 1699, to December, 1702, there were one hundred eleven inventories filed, and in but four of them is there mention of a clock or watch, and to three of these the epithet old is attached, indicating that they were probably out of repair and useless.

The records of Suffolk County for 1699-1700 show seventy-two inventories, in but eight of which clocks or watches are mentioned.

The question may now be asked, "If they had no clocks or watches, how did they keep time?" But, before answering, we must determine what we of 1900 mean by keeping time. We follow time so closely that it is seldom we are surprised at finding our watches indicating a different hour and minute from what we anticipated before looking. With this in mind, how shall we define keeping time in Medford in 1700, when the smallest subdivision on the hour dial of the weaver's clock is the quarter of an hour, and furthermore, it never had but one hand, and that the hour hand. What sort of a mess would the men of today make of their work if but five only out of one hundred possessed time-pieces, and these with the hour hand only?

The witchcraft trials of Salem, 1692, furnish much evidence as to the temporary use of words of time-measurement. They referred to three fixed times; sunrise, noon, and sunset. Parris, the minister at Salem village, notes that on November 1, 1691, he called a meeting, "For tomorrow an hour and a half before sundown." The entry the next day is, "After sunset about seventeen of the brethren met." Owing to the indefiniteness of time, some of these brethren must have wasted at least an hour and a half. Yet their needs seem to have

been satisfied. Each house was sufficient to itself, for it had its water, its fuel, its lights, its stocks of food in the cellar, and a snow storm that to us would be a calamity was to them an inconvenience.

Such independence is impossible now. A bargain hunter drops a brass curtain rod on the subway track, and in countless homes, from Milton to Medford, the evening meal is late. The breaking of a steam pipe in a power house puts a city in darkness. We all depend for our existence upon each other; and we all carry the same time in our pockets to regulate not only our own movements, but the movements of everybody else. The man with a slow watch, or no watch, the world pushes one side, and there he stays until he rouses himself.

The clock itself has undergone changes. When John Albree brought it here, perhaps twenty years after it was made, it had a bell on top supported by the four finials, which are pierced for that purpose. It had a short, "bob" pendulum that received its name from its rapid appearance at either side through slits in the doors, which have also disappeared. This "bob" pendulum with this escapement was of the form in use from 1658, when the pendulum was invented, until the long, or royal, pendulum and anchor escapement were invented in 1675. Sometime in the eighteenth century the clock fell into the hands of a blacksmith who fixed clocks when horseshoeing and nail-making were dull. He cleared away the alarm and its works to make the necessary changes so that he could attach the long pendulum. The form of the grandfather's, or hall, clock was developed from this clock. First, a hood was made to keep out the dust; then the hood was supported by a long case which protected the pendulum, for the hanging weights and swinging "bob" must have proved to be an attractive plaything for a child or a kitten. The pillars at the side, the arched top of the dial, and the brass finials then became features of the tall clock and are still retained.

A study of this clock establishes two points; first, the

independence of the individual in 1700 as contrasted with the inter-dependence of 1900; and second, that when in answer to the question that seems to be uppermost when one first looks at the old weaver's clock, "can it keep time?" the reply is made, "it keeps the time of 1700," one understands what is meant.

MYSTIC RIVER ABOVE THE BRIDGE, 1835-1850.

CRADOCK BRIDGE had a wooden draw which divided in the middle, and the two leaves were raised to a perpendicular position by means of a windlass. The creaking of the chains as they were wound around the barrels, responsive to the sturdy muscles of the blacksmiths, Wait and Moore, and their men, was a common sound.

Above the bridge were three ship yards, one lumber yard, and a tan yard. Occasionally other traffic caused the draw to be opened.

Mr. George Fuller, who lived in the house owned now by the heirs of Albert H. Butters, numbered 48 South street, had a ship yard on both sides of the street, and included the premises occupied in 1903 by Mr. F. E. Chandler.

Mr. Paul Curtis' yard was on the corner of South and Winthrop streets; he launched directly across the roadway. He built and occupied the large house with pillars, later occupied by Rev. Mr. Davis, pastor of the Universalist Church, and owned now by Mr. J. N. Cowin. Curtis street is named in remembrance of this ship builder. Mr. Davis removed to Cape Cod, and the vessel which was to carry his goods to the new home came to the very door to be loaded.

Mr. Jotham Stetson's yard was above the Winthrop

NOTE.—*Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers* by F. J. Britten (London, 1899) is valuable for facts concerning the general subject of time-pieces, while the results of the exhaustive researches of Dr. Irving Lyon, given in his *Colonial Furniture* (Boston, 1890, now unfortunately out of print), should be studied by those desiring to learn the state of the art in the Colonies. As to hall clocks, consult in addition "Notes on Long Case Clocks," in *Studio Magazine* (London), August, 1902, by Britten.— J. A. JR.

Street bridge, then not in existence. His home was at the corner of South street and Maple avenue, and until a few years ago was occupied by his daughter.

Mr. Peter Lewis built a small vessel on the north bank of the river, just east of the Lowell Railroad bridge. Another was built at the wharf where the new armory stands.

The hulls of vessels of a thousand tons burden have been built west of the bridge, which was twice widened to accommodate larger craft. Once in a while a vessel would be caught in the draw and teams were obliged to go around through Arlington and Cambridge, or via Malden bridge, to reach Boston.

It was a pretty sight to see a large vessel on the way down the river, depending on the tide, and men with tow lines (no steam tugs in those days), and with Capt. John P. Clisby, the pilot, standing in the bow giving his orders. He was a large man, with a florid complexion, and looked every inch the sea captain. The river pilots, beside Capt. Clisby, that the writer can remember, were Benjamin and Reuben Williamson, William Snowdon, and James Porter.

The town sold fishing privileges, and Seth, John, and Oliver Tufts, Thomas Huffmaster, and others, were in the business.

An observer on the bridge could see flounders and sculpins in the clear water at low tide. Seals were sometimes captured, and bass were often caught with hook and line. At the parting of Mystic Ponds, fish were caught by seines where the dam is now.

There were a few beaches where seines were set for catching alewives; wagon loads of these were often taken, salted, and shipped south. A few shad were captured in this way.

Joseph and Milton James, before 1845, had a lumber yard on Main street, at the southwest corner of the bridge. Mr. Joseph James lived just south of the yard, where Ames' paint shop, No. 49 Main street, stands.

About 1845, the Messrs. James sold their property here and removed their business to the Branch Canal, near Swan street.

Parallel with Main street was an inclined way leading from the lumber yard to the river at the bridge, which was used as a boat landing and for hauling timber from the river. Some of the very earliest deeds refer to this landing, which was public property before that part of Medford south of Mystic river was set off from the town of Charlestown.

Mr. James B. Gregg bought the property formerly occupied by the lumber yard, and removed the "Ebenezer Hall" house, which stood on the site of the Boston & Maine Railroad Station, to the northerly part of the yard, and lived in part of it himself, renting the remainder. Another house was removed from the lot just south of the town house to the rear of the Hall house, and let for tenements. The old lime storehouse was occupied by the Odd Fellows in the upper part, and the second story contained Henry Mitchell's barber shop. Mr. Gregg occupied the lower floor for his grocery and grain business.

Another large building was used as a livery stable on the lower floor, and Moses Merrill and Edward Copp, house and carriage painters, had a shop above. To enable Mr. Gregg to reach his store from Main street, a bridge was built over the old runway to the river.

It was in Gregg's stable that the great fire of 1850 began. When Mr. Gregg took possession of the northern half of James' yard, Mr. Benjamin Moore moved his blacksmith shop from the other side of the street to the southerly part of the yard, and his family moved from Union street to the Joseph James house.

Mr. Moore, in company with John Fall, a shipsmith, and J. T. Barker, a teamster, took the teaming business of Mr. Gregg after his death. The latter was killed by being caught between two cars while unloading freight at the Boston & Lowell Railroad at West Medford.

Mr. James Winneck succeeded him in the grocery business.

Next south of Mr. Moore's property was a dwelling house occupied by the family of Mrs. Daniel Symmes, and by William Butters, known as "Hokum" Butters, who worked at teaming with his oxen. George W. Symmes carried on his father's blacksmith business in a shop next to the house.

There was a pump between Mr. Moore's house and the Symmes' house, which, with two others, furnished all the water used by families living between the river and South and Swan streets. The next nearest sources of water supply were the town pump in the square and the one in the hotel yard. Water for washing was often brought from the Middlesex Canal and from the distillery.

On the corner of South and Main streets was the "Watts Turner" place. He was the grandfather of the Tufts family who occupied it in 1850. Two sisters, Miss Hannah and Miss Emily Tufts, their brothers, Benjamin, Turner, and Richard, and Benjamin's children comprised the family. Richard Tufts' wheelwright shop was in the rear. They afterward lived at the corner of Salem and Fulton streets.

Opposite the Gregg estate, on the east side of Main street, next to the river, was the blacksmith shop of Nathan W. Wait, which, strangely enough, was about the only building in the neighborhood which was not consumed on the memorable night of November 21, 1850. Mr. Wait succeeded his father, Nathan Wait, who started the business on the same spot in 1783. The property remained in the family until taken by the Metropolitan Park Commission, in 1901.

Mr. Wait's dwelling house was next south of his shop. He went into it in 1826. After it was burned, he built the house now standing on the site.

The next building was occupied by William S. Barker grocer, and Leonard Johnson, dealer in grain and meal, on the lower floor. James Hyde, painter, occupied the

second floor.. There were two long oat troughs at the side of the street for feeding horses. The drivers could get gingerbread, crackers, cheese, and beer in the store while their horses were being refreshed by the roadside. The building was rebuilt after the fire and stands today very much like the original in general outline. Mr. Barker later removed to High street, just east of the old Orthodox Church.

In the rear of the Wait and Barker buildings were the dwelling and wheelwright shop of Elias Tufts, entered from a passageway now called Tufts place. His father had a large pottery there many years ago.

In the building just south of Tufts place, Mrs. Augustus Baker, afterward the landlady at the Medford House, had a variety store in 1830. About 1840, Mr. James Hyde bought the place and opened an oyster house. The land is now owned by his family. He dug a well on the street line and furnished a watering trough. This was probably the first one in town set at the street curb for public use. Mr. Hyde had a dispute with the town about the street line, and every few years would fence off a portion of the roadway. He finally received payment for what he claimed. George E. Willis, tin ware manufacturer, put up a building on these premises, using one-half of the lower floor for his business and living over his shop. William Parker, carriage trimmer, occupied the other half. Later Henry Forbes succeeded Mr. Willis, the latter going to the New England Gas Works at East Cambridge.

The next building was the old "Admiral Vernon Tavern," occupied by Benjamin Parker in our day for a dwelling, and it was the place of business of his sons, Benjamin, a mason, Gilbert, who had a job wagon, and Timothy and William, harness makers.

There was a stone cutters' yard, shaded by a large poplar tree, between the house and Swan street. At different times the proprietors were Mr. Ridgley, Samuel Cady and Mr. Cabot. Rough and hammered stone, the

product of Pasture Hill and two quarries above Pine Hill, was sent out in drags drawn by four horses harnessed tandem. The trade extended over a large territory.

The fashion of keeping one's residence and business under one roof has long ago disappeared, but from 1835 to 1850, the custom was almost universal.

After the fire in 1850, most of the buildings destroyed were replaced by cheaper structures, many of which are still in existence. The Tufts lot, corner of South and Main streets, remained vacant for many years. Finally, the Central Engine House was built there.

ANCESTRY OF AARON BLANCHARD, PERIWIG-MAKER.

I. Thomas Blanchard, the emigrant, came from Hampshire, England, in 1639. He lived in Braintree, Mass., from 1646 to 1651. In February, 1651, he bought of Rev. John Wilson, Jr., pastor of the church in Dorchester, a house and farm of two hundred acres in Charlestown, lying on the north side of Mystic river, and between Malden river on the east, and the Cradock farm, or Medford line, on the west. This land is now known as "Wellington." The farm remained a part of the town of Charlestown until 1726, when it was annexed to Malden, but later set off to Medford. Thomas Blanchard was married twice in England, and married a third wife, Mary ——, after coming to New England, his second wife having died on the passage over. Four of his sons came to this country. He died on his farm in Charlestown, May 21, 1654; his widow died at Noddle's Island, now East Boston, in 1676.

II. George Blanchard had two wives and ten children; lived on one-half of the farm inherited from his father, and died there March 18, 1700, aged 84. His gravestone is in the Medford burying ground.

III. Joseph Blanchard, eldest son of George Blanchard, by his first wife, was born in 1654; married Hannah,

daughter of Thomas Shepard of Charlestown, April 13, 1681. He had seven children, and died in Charlestown, on the "Blanchard Farm," October 24, 1694, aged 40. His gravestone is in the Medford burying ground.

IV. Aaron Blanchard, twin son of Joseph and Hannah (Shepard), was born March 4, 1690; married Sarah ——; had twelve children; died at Medford, September 30, 1769 (?)

V. Aaron Blanchard, Jr., son of Aaron and Sarah ——, was born in Medford, May 21, 1722; married, 1st, Rebecca Hall of Medford, November 13, 1745. She died November 13, 1749. He married, 2d, Tabitha Floyd, who was born March, 1729, and died July 31, 1775. His third wife was Rebecca Tufts, widow of Ichabod, and daughter of Samuel Francis of Medford; they were married November 14, 1776. She died in Medford, January 28, 1817. He died in Medford, January 7, 1787. He was the father of fourteen children. He was a periwig-maker and was generally referred to in Medford as "Barber Blanchard."

BENJAMIN CRANDON LEONARD.

Benjamin Crandon Leonard was born in Plymouth, February 16, 1844. He was a son of Joseph Nelson and Abbie Bishop (Crandon) Leonard, and was a lineal descendant of John Howland and Richard Warren of the *Mayflower*.

At the age of eighteen he obtained employment with the American Bank Note Co. of Boston, and remained with them the rest of his life. In 1879 he was appointed manager. He came to West Medford in 1872, and for thirty years was very active in local matters and town affairs. He was deeply interested in the organization and support of the West Medford Congregational Church and society, and for more than fifteen years was the treasurer of the latter. He was a charter member of

the Village Improvement Society of West Medford, an organization that did much to promote the development of that part of the town.

He was a selectman of the town of Medford in 1878, 1879, and 1880, and was chairman of the trustees of Oak Grove Cemetery for several years, and did very important work in laying out the grounds and in beautifying that city of the dead. He was one of the sinking fund commissioners and one of the investment committee of the Medford Savings Bank. He was for several years a member of the park commission of Medford, and chairman of the board at the time of his death. He was a strong and influential advocate of the Mystic Valley Parkway. He was an early member of the Medford Historical Society, but was more interested in the standing and development of Medford in the twentieth century than in the study of the ancient history of the town.

Yet he was ever loyal and proud of his Pilgrim ancestors, and was true to their best traditions and principles. He married Abbie Leonard, who was a charter member of the Congregational Church of West Medford. After her death he married Miss Emma Fuller, daughter of George H. and Nancy Evelina (Blaisdell) Fuller of West Medford. She survives him and three children, viz.: Joseph Nelson Leonard, a member of this society, and Nathaniel Warren and Elizabeth Leonard. He died suddenly at his office in Boston, December 2, 1902, of heart disease.

CLEOPAS BOYD JOHNSON.

Cleopas Boyd Johnson, an honorary member of the Medford Historical Society, was born in Medford, January 6, 1829. His parents were John and Eliza (Mears) Johnson. He was the youngest of four children. He attended private and town schools, and was well liked by his mates. He left the high school early and served an apprenticeship at house carpentering in Medford. Then

the family went to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, but after a short time returned to their old home. In those days they travelled via the Erie Canal. On his return he worked in the ship yards of Medford, and in the Navy Yard. When a young man he was a member of a brass band of musicians, and of the fire department. He was a Free Mason for many years and a charter member of the Medford lodge. He recently joined the Knights of Malta.

He and his brother, Theophilus, were master carpenters and builders in Medford. Later he carried on the business alone, and finally worked at jobbing until his last sickness. He was quite a collector of antique articles. He was a fine workman and well posted in all branches of his trade; a great reader of the Bible and mechanical papers.

Early in the fifties he married Eliza Sawtell of Medford, who died about twelve years ago, since which time he has lived alone in the same house they occupied at her death. They had no children. He was buried from the Unitarian Church, Sunday, December 21, 1902.

MRS. FANNY RUSSELL LEARY.

Mrs. Fanny Russell Leary died November 24, 1902, at her temporary home in Hartford, Ct. She was born in South Hadley, August 16, 1838, and was a descendant of Rev. John Russell, one of the earliest settlers of that town. In her death we realize the loss of a patriotic, loyal-hearted woman, who was interested in the past and present of Medford. Almost from its beginning she was one of the most devoted members of the Medford Historical Society.

NOTES.

At the January meeting of the society, Hon. C. H. Porter, of Quincy, gave an address, entitled "The 39th Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil War." From personal observation, careful study of official reports and the writings of various commanders, he was able to give his hearers a vivid account of the movements of the regiment from the time of its organization until the victory before Richmond.

The Saturday evening course of lectures for 1903 offers an attractive set of topics.

Last month Mr. Walter C. Wright read a paper on the "Gypsy Moth: Past, Present and Future," describing the habits of the pest and the most effective way of ridding the city of its ravages. He placed great responsibility on individual occupants of real estate, who might, by conscientious work, keep the moth in check on private property, while the State and City could be fully occupied in taking care of the trees in reservations, parks and highways.

The following papers will be given during the winter and spring: —

January 3. — "Some Evils of our present Nominating System, and how they can be removed." Hon. F. W. Dallinger, of Cambridge.

February 7. — "Matthew Cradock." Mr. W. K. Watkins, of Malden.

March 7. — "How can we make Medford more beautiful?" Mr. Edward P. Adams.

April 4. — "The Second Charter of Massachusetts." Mr. Walter H. Cushing.

May 2. — "Spot Pond, as it was and is." Mr. Herbert A. Weitz.

VI.] [No. 2.

HISTORICAL REGISTER

APRIL, 1903

PUBLISHED BY THE

MEDFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

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Entered as second-class matter, under the act of July 16, 1894.

MEDFORD HISTORICAL REGISTER.

Published quarterly (January, April, July, and October)

BY THE

Medford Historical Society,

AT

No. 2 Ashland Street, Medford, Mass.

Subscription price, one dollar a year, postpaid. Single copies, 25 cents.

For sale at the Society Rooms and by the Treasurer, B. F. FENTON, 110 Sheridan Avenue.

Publication Committee.

HELEN T. WILD, Chairman. **GEORGE S. T. FULLER.**

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Exchange list in charge of GEO. S. T. FULLER, 7 Alfred Street.

J. C. MILLER, JR., PRINTER, MEDFORD

Lorin L. Dame.

The Medford Historical Register.

Vol. VI. APRIL, 1903. No. 2.

LORIN LOW DAME.
1838-1903.

By Charles H. Morss.

[Read before the Medford Historical Society, March 16, 1903.]

To be glad of life, because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and every day of Christ; and to spend as much time as you can, with body and with spirit, in God's out-of-doors — these are little guide-posts on the footpath to peace.—*Henry Van Dyke.*

A genial disposition, broad sympathies, a deep love for mankind, always seeking some good in everyone, and an intense enjoyment of life — these qualities, which Lorin Low Dame possessed to a remarkable degree, caused all to love him and to be the better for his noble, wholesome presence among us. It is given to but few to exert a power so wide, so strong, so potent for good as his. Thinking little of self, not too highly estimating his own power, he wielded an influence so great that he himself would have been astonished could he have realized its extent. The thirty-five hundred pupils who, in Medford alone, came under his care and guidance, bear witness to the great love and veneration in which he was held, and we in this city, together with those other communities that have shared his life and have felt his presence, mourn the loss of our firm friend, our enthusiastic co-worker and the loyal citizen.

The best summing up of his personal qualities is in these words of the Rev. Henry C. DeLong, at the funeral service in the First Parish Church: —

I am moved to say what we all feel when we try to make an estimate of a friend we have profoundly loved, that a man is more than the sum of his qualities. For in him these are fused into a personality, and so become much more than they are when they stand apart as separate elements of his character. Eminently is this true of our friend whom we now recall, who was notably a man whose personal force entered into his whole life and his work in life.

Intellectual and moral power was distinctly his characteristic. A man of large and wide intelligence, he did not live in a narrow world of special studies. If it is the danger of a teacher to be only a teacher, to limit himself to the studies which are his particular task, he escaped from this limitation by becoming an all-round mind. Science, history and literature formed parts of his culture, and you were struck with his thorough knowledge of them. A lover of the best literature he was also a good critic of it, and was master of a fine style of writing and speaking, which had both force and delicacy of expression. And this was irradiated by a delightful sense of humor whose pleasant surprises, penetrating suggestion and unlooked-for allusion added charm to his conversation and speech. But his was a sweet and wholesome nature, without taint of bitterness and cynicism, and his lighter moods never wounded or left a sting behind.

Lorin Low Dame, the only child of Samuel and Mary Ann (Gilman) Dame, was born in Newmarket, N. H., March 12, 1838. He was a direct descendant in the ninth generation from John Dame, one of the first and substantial settlers of Dover, N. H., the line being Samuel,[8] John,[7] Samuel,[6] Moses,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1] Through his mother, he was descended from Governors Thomas Dudley and Simon Bradstreet of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and also from Gov. Wiggin of New Hampshire.

In 1846, when he was eight years old, his parents removed to Lowell, Mass., and here, on the banks of the Merrimack, for which he always had a great and sentimental affection he grew to manhood. He was familiar with the picturesque beauty of this magnificent river for miles, and was fond of returning there with his family and friends, that they, too, might enjoy with him these charming spots. It is a great pleasure to recall the

pleasant rambles we had together along the banks of this beautiful river, below Hunt's Falls, visiting the old familiar scenes of his childhood. Those of us whose lot it was to be reared on the banks of this stream can appreciate his devotion to the home of his boyhood, and say with Whittier: —

> Yet wheresoe'er his step might be,
> Thy wandering child looked back to thee!
> Heard in his dreams thy river's sound
> Of murmuring on its pebbly bound,
> The unforgotten swell and roar
> Of waves on thy familiar shore;
> And saw, amidst the curtained gloom
> And quiet of his lonely room,
> Thy sunset scenes before him pass.

At the age of twelve years he entered the Lowell High School and pursued the general course of study intended for those who were not going to college. But, later, he changed his plans and returned to the school to take the college preparatory work. Thus, he was a pupil of the high school for six years — from 1850 to 1856.

To most boys brought up apart from the artificial life of the crowded city there comes, as if by instinct, the desire to collect, and in his rambles by the river and through the fields about Lowell he began that study of nature at first hand that was such a joy to him through life. The study of insects fascinated him, and, while still a student in the high school, he became very familiar with entomology and had made a considerable collection. Trees and other forms of plant life also came under his observation, so that, even at this time, the beginnings of what later became his special studies were made. In adult life it became a matter of principle with him that in order to keep the heart young and sympathetic one must have absorbing interests apart from the business or profession by which the daily bread is won.

In all these avocations that he followed he was no *dilettante*, but a thorough student. It was during this

period that he mastered the principles of phonography, and became an expert writer of shorthand, an added power which he found serviceable through life.

He entered Tufts College in the summer of 1856, after a brilliant record as a student in the high school, and continued to add to his laurels during his course. President Capen, a classmate in college, says: —

> As a scholar he was remarkable, one of the most remarkable whom I have ever known. He was not one of those brilliant sons of genius who go by intuition, almost with the swiftness of light, and by a process which they themselves cannot explain, right to the heart of great matters. He was a persistent, patient, plodding, faithful and conscientious student. He never wasted his time in idleness, and never took his powers for granted. But when it came to the test of the classroom, he was absolutely accurate and absolutely clear. He was equally good in all subjects. I never knew him to fail in anything. Indeed, in all my experience, whether as student or teacher, I have never known more than three or four men who could be put in the same class with him.

Throughout his college course the choice of a profession came frequently to mind for serious reflection, and his journals show that much thought was given to this point. Several different lines of usefulness were presented to him for consideration. One request came to enter the office of a physician as assistant and student, another to pursue his avocation of entomology as a serious business by turning his attention to musuem work as an entomologist. But none of these seemed to appeal to him. His mother's earnest desire was that her only son should fit himself for the Christian ministry, and he gave much careful consideration to this wish of hers, although he had grave doubts of his fitness for this profession. To satisfy both his own mind and his mother on this point, he resolved to preach as opportunity offered, and toward the end of his junior year his first sermon was preached in the village of East Lexington, and thereafter he continued to do supply work, preaching in his home church in Lowell, in Weston, Shirley and Essex.

In order to provide the means for his college expenses,

he, for several years, had taught the winter term of school, as so many young men of his time did. We find no record when his first service as teacher was rendered, but he has frequently mentioned the fact that he taught his first school at the age of seventeen, which would place the date the year before entering college, or 1855. We find, however, that he taught the winter term of 1857-'58 in Westford, Mass., and the two following winters in the town of Dracut.

While in college he was interested in all the best activities of college life, and although holding the first rank in his class, found time for the various social duties that come into every career. He was not a recluse. An active member of the Zeta Psi fraternity while a student, he always held fondly to the old associations and kept an interest in fraternity affairs all through life. When a chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa society was organized at Tufts he was one of the first members.

He was graduated from college in 1860, the first scholar in the class, and, as was the custom, was assigned for a commencement part the valedictory. He was yet undecided as to his life work, but as he had had considerable experience in the schoolroom as teacher, he naturally turned to that as an immediate means of livelihood, while giving further consideration to this important question. He received the appointment as principal of the Braintree High School, where he taught with much success till the summer of 1862, when he had made choice of the law as his future profession. He accordingly resigned and entered a law office in Lowell.

The gloomy days of 1862, caused by the various disasters to the Union forces during the latter part of the year, produced their effect upon him. The blood of his patriotic forefathers was stirred. His ancestor, Capt. Samuel Brocklebank, hastened to the defence of the New England homes against the Indians in King Philip's war, and met his death in the famous Sudbury fight; another, Chaplain Moses Coffin of Newbury, "the drum

ecclesiastic," whose life was saved from a French bullet by the Bible in his pocket, did valiant service for his country at the taking of Louisburg. Mr. Dame could not resist his country's call in her deepest need. His Lowell home had been broken up by the removal of his father and mother to California some time before, and there was nothing to hold him back. He enlisted February 19, 1863; was commissioned second lieutenant and served as recruiting officer at Fort Warren, where he was instrumental in organizing the Fifteenth Massachusetts Light Battery.

Although engaged in these warlike preparations, and hastening forward with all speed possible the time of departure for the seat of active war, he yet found time for the gentler arts of peace and the subtle claims of love, and on March 1, 1863, he married Nancy Isabel, daughter of John Bass and Nancy B. (Thayer) Arnold of Braintree, who had been one of his pupils in the high school at Braintree.

The Fifteenth Battery was soon ordered south, and with them he sailed from Boston for New Orleans, March 9, on the ship *Zouave*, arriving April 9. On the third of June they were sent to garrison two forts commanding the approaches to New Orleans by land; one on a marshy island, formed by Bayou St. John, commanding the bayou road to Lake Pontchartrain, and the other at Gentilly, on the New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad, both being situated about five miles from the city and two from the lake. Officers and men alike suffered much from the ills resulting from the proximity of the swamps, and for some weeks he was in command of both forts, being the only officer not in the hospitals. But he too succumbed to that scourge of the swamps, chills and fever, and was obliged to spend a few weeks of this first summer in the hospital. On his recovery he was ordered to duty at the recruiting office in the city and remained at this post till October 21. He had been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant September

27. Toward the end of the year he was at Lakeport, La., and on January 2, 1864, accompanied an expedition to Madisonville, on the north side of Lake Pontchartrain. Throughout the year his company was engaged in helping hold the territory on both sides of the Mississippi that had been acquired with so much difficulty previous to the fall of Vicksburg. After the expedition to Madisonville they again returned to New Orleans for guard duty. During this interval the monotony of garrison life was cheered by a visit of several months from his wife, whom he had left the year before, a bride of a week. On October 17, they embarked for the mouth of the White river in Arkansas. An expedition up this river was made one hundred ninety miles to Devall's Bluff, which occupied the time till the end of November, when they returned and encamped in the suburbs of Memphis, Tenn. Early in January, 1865, they returned to Louisiana and took up their position at Kennerville, some miles above New Orleans. Changes of camp are the only matters of activity recorded in the journals till February 20, when the battery embarked on Lake Pontchartrain and sailed for Mobile Bay, thence to Barrancas, Fla. Here they joined the Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, under Major-General C. C. Andrews, and on March 11, proceeded to Pensacola. Although the forts commanding Mobile Bay had been reduced by Admiral Farragut the preceding August, the city of Mobile still held out, and the movements in this section were directed to that end. From Pensacola the route was northward along the Escambia river. On March 25, the Fifteenth Battery was engaged in the battle of Escambia Creek. Thence the route lay through the pine barrens, till Blakely was reached. The siege of this place was begun on the second day of April, and the battery then received an experience of vigorous fighting for which they had longed ever since they had come south. The works were carried by assault on April 9, the same day that Lee surrendered at Appomattox, and

on the eleventh, with the news of this surrender came also the news that the enemy were evacuating the city of Mobile. They were afterwards sent on an expedition into the interior of Alabama as far as Selma, where they remained on guard till May 11, returning then to Mobile for garrison duty there. From June 3 till the mustering out of the battery at Readville, Mass., Lieut. Dame was in command. On June 30 they turned over their property to the government and went to Dauphin Island in Mobile Bay to await orders to return home. On July 21 they embarked at New Orleans on board the *Ashland* for New York, where they arrived on the thirty-first. They reached camp at Readville, Mass., August 1, and were mustered out on the fourth. On the fourteenth of August, 1865, Lieut. Dame became once more a private citizen.

Again the choice of a profession confronted him. His law studies, early interrupted by his country's call, had not progressed far enough to be of practical use, and his marriage made it necessary for him now to enter some business that would give immediate support. The unsettling influence of army life rendered this a difficult decision, and before he finally settled down, he tried various lines of activity. Making his home at Braintree, he engaged in literary work, reporting for the daily papers, writing sketches, stories and essays. At the same time he was reading law. He also engaged in the insurance business, did private teaching, and, in fact, turned his attention to any form of honorable employment that would furnish a means of livelihood. On his birthday, March 12, 1866, he writes: "I am twenty-eight years old and have hardly made a beginning in life; nevertheless, I have a clean record, and strong hopes of the future." This hopefulness for the future is a characteristic with which we who knew him in his later life have always been impressed.

April 6, 1866, he sought and obtained the position of principal of the high school in Lexington, and began his

duties there on the tenth of the same month. He had not wholly, and did not for several years, relinquish his intention to enter upon the practice of law, and we find from his journal and notes that during all the time he was teaching at Lexington he was pursuing his law studies. He also was very active in his literary work, writing stories and essays, likewise perfecting himself in stenography. It was while teaching here that he first took up with enthusiasm the study of systematic botany, and laid the foundations for those later works that will be his enduring monument.

In the summer of 1867 he left Lexington, to take charge as principal of the Nantucket High School, where he remained two years. Here he kept up the same lines of activity as in Lexington — reading law, practicing stenography, writing for papers and magazines, and botanizing.

In the summer of 1869 he removed to Stoneham, having been chosen principal of the high school of that place. From this time his journals are silent on the subject of his law studies, and having given up all idea of other occupation than his school and literary work, he devoted himself assiduously to these to make them as successful as possible. The fact that he now had two children to care for, in addition to his other duties, probably was influential in deciding him to abandon his intention of entering the legal profession. But the giving up of these studies left him time for others, and to aid him in his scientific work we find him working diligently, taking lessons in German, French, mineralogy, conchology, etc. In fact, he was almost never without some study, in addition to his botany, to which he had now become a devotee.

The public library was a special care for him, and, as a member of the Board of Trustees, he devoted a large amount of time to advancing its interests and making it more useful to the community.

While living in Stoneham he became a member of the local Post of the Grand Army.

In the summer of 1876 he was appointed to the Medford High School, and from that time his life was lived peacefully but forcefully in our midst, and grew to be such a part of us that it seemed as if he had always belonged to us. The vacation of 1880 was spent in a walking tour through England and Scotland in company with his friend, Mr. George S. Hatch of Medford.

He labored to the very end in the interests of this community, and to him in the full vigor of life, with unabated mental power, death came suddenly on January 27, 1903. Arising in the morning to prepare for his daily school work, he seemed in usual health, but before he had made himself ready for breakfast, he complained of vertigo and was persuaded to lie down for a short time. The usual symptoms of apoplexy appeared, and before long he became unconscious, and at 5.30 P.M. the end came, his wife and three of his four daughters being with him at the time.

He was a devoted member of the First Parish (Unitarian) Church, and gave largely of his sympathy and interest to the advancement of liberal Christianity. He served the parish as a member of the parish committee, and was one of the founders of the Unitarian Club connected with the church, serving for two years as its president.

His work as teacher is well known to such a large body of the citizens of Medford that any comment can only chronicle matters with which all are perfectly familiar. He possessed remarkable powers as an instructor, training his pupils to habits of careful observation, exactness of thought, and logical deduction. He expected scholars to draw their own conclusions, and, having formed them, to be ready to stand by and defend them. He was specially skilful in making independent thinkers and actors, not only by his specific training, but by example. In the words of President Capen: "He was an example to his pupils; he lived before them day by day a simple, honest, manly, pure, and upright life. In this way he was a constant and never-failing inspiration." In

his capacity as teacher he became a member of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, and of the High Schoolmasters' Club.

Through all his adult life he was engaged in some form of literary work. The result of much of this was published, but, besides these, a large collection of manuscript stories, essays, and addresses testify to his unremitting zeal. While in Stoneham he was a regular correspondent for some of the Boston papers, and also special correspondent for Nantucket during the summer months. Although he always wrote over his own name on scientific subjects, he frequently used a *non de plume* for his poems, essays and stories; among those used being *J. Gerry*, *J. M. Arnold,* and *Viator*. Articles from his pen are found in the *Congregationalist*, *Gospel Banner*, *Our Continent*, *Good Times*, *Ladies' Repository*, *Bay State Monthly*, besides several of the daily papers.

Of especial interest are his articles in the *Bay State Monthly* on "The Washington Elm and the Eliot Oak," February, 1884, as foreshadowing the greater work — "Typical Elms and Other Trees of Massachusetts," which came several years later. In November, 1884, he contributed to the *Bay State Monthly* a carefully prepared paper on the Middlesex Canal. This same was later revised and appeared in its new form in the Medford Historical Register in 1897. His style of writing is well indicated in this article — clear, concise, and with a smoothness that pleases.

The organization of the Middlesex Institute, which he was instrumental in founding, gave definiteness and direction to his scientific studies, and fixed in him a more definite purpose for greater undertakings than any he had tried before. His position as president of the Middlesex Institute gave him an intimate acquaintance with the leading botanists of the region, and soon he, in collaboration with Mr. Frank S. Collins of Malden, undertook the preparation of a Flora of Middlesex County, which was published in 1888. This is a carefully pre-

pared list, with descriptions where necessary, of the plants growing wild in the limits of the county, and its preparation involved extensive research in the published botanical literature, as well as a careful study of herbaria, and numberless botanical excursions. So careful was the preparation that it stands today among the most accurate of such catalogues.

In "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," Oliver Wendell Holmes said: "I wish that somebody would get up the following work:

'Sylva Anglica.'

PHOTOGRAPHS OF NEW ENGLAND ELMS AND OTHER TREES, TAKEN UPON THE SAME SCALE OF MAGNITUDE. WITH LETTER-PRESS DESCRIPTIONS BY A DISTINGUISHED LITERARY GENTLEMAN."

Mr. Dame had always been a careful observer of trees; he may be said to have been a lover of them. In his notes, taken when on the march through the swamps of Louisiana, on his trips up and down the White river in Arkansas, and along the Mississippi, in the pine barrens of Florida, and in the higher regions of Alabama, are frequent comments on the trees. In the preface to his "Typical Elms and Other Trees of Massachusetts," he says: —

> The call of the Autocrat, in the August number of the *Atlantic*, 1858 . . . expressed so general a desire that it is a wonder the work has not been previously undertaken. From that date, the historian of this volume has looked over the announcements of publishers for the required prospectus; he has had an eye also on the big trees, but with no idea of turning biographer. Within a radius of ten or a dozen miles from his residence he has struck up a close acquaintance with every tree of note, his pleasures enlarging from year to year with the ever-widening circle of his forest friends.
>
> In the summer of 1886 the historian fell in with the photographer, and the scheme outlined by the Autocrat began to assume a vague consistency.

The photographer mentioned was Mr. Henry Brooks of West Medford, with whom he worked in preparing the book. The labor of collecting the material was great,

but it was finally published in 1890. As the work was of such magnitude as to make it an expensive publication, the subscription was limited to five hundred copies, but in spite of the cost, the edition was soon exhausted, and it is now impossible to purchase a single copy. The introduction was written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, to whom was due the inspiration that led to the making of the book.

No sooner was one task completed than another was already planned and well started. His "Typical Elms" was scarcely before the public when his notes show that observations had for some time been recorded for his last and greatest work, "Handbook of the Trees of New England," which he also brought out in collaboration with Mr. Henry Brooks. This is fully illustrated with plates carefully prepared from living specimens by Mrs. Elizabeth Gleason Bigelow of Medford. The entire range of our native trees is given in detail with illustrations of buds, leaves, flowers and fruit. The text was prepared with great pains; every part was carefully scrutinized, revised many times after being submitted to the best experts on the subject, until the final product is a book accurate in almost every particular, and one admirably adapted to the use intended.

His love for nature led him to spend his summer vacations in places where he could enjoy her to the best advantage. The majority of them for the last thirty years were spent on the island of Nantucket, mainly in the village of Siasconset. He also made excursions several times into the Maine woods. The summer of 1900 was passed with his family in Nova Scotia and a part of 1902 in Newfoundland, where in both places he botanized extensively and added largely to his collections.

From his interest in science in general he became a member of the Middlesex Institute and of the Natural History Society of Boston. He was one of the founders of the New England Botanical Club and an active member at the time of his death.

His Alma Mater appreciated the judicial and well balanced mind, and in 1894 elected him to the Board of Trustees. Later he was one of the executive committee of that body, holding this office at the time of his death. The degree of A.M. had been conferred on him in 1866, and in 1895 Tufts honored herself as well as him by bestowing the degree of S.D. in recognition of his distinguished service to botanical science.

Of his service to the Medford Historical Society only brief mention need be made. He was so closely associated with the founding of the society and with its whole active life that all recognize his devotion to the ideals for which the society stands.

Thus has passed a life noble and unselfish, progressive without ostentation, loving and loved, to its close.

Life's race well run,
Life's work all done,
Life's victory won,
Now cometh rest.

PRINCIPALS OF MEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL, 1835-1903.

Charles Mason, 1835; Luther Farrar, 1835-'36; Daniel Forbes, 1836-'41; Isaac Ames, 1841-'44; M. T. Gardner, 1844; Edwin Wright, 1844-'45; James Waldock, 1845-'46; Charles Cummings, 1846-'76; Lorin L. Dame, 1876-1903; Leonard J. Manning, 1903.

ERRATA.

Vol. 6, last five lines p. 17, and first two lines p. 18 should read: Mr. [Benjamin] Moore, in company with John Fall, a shipsmith, and J. T. Barker, a teamster, took the business of Alexander Gregg (see vol. 5, p. 93) after his death. Mr. Moore was killed by being caught between two cars while unloading freight at the Boston & Lowell railroad in West Medford. Mr. James Winneck succeeded Mr. James B. Gregg in the grocery business.

MEDFORD IN 1847.

[The following paper was read by Mr. Charles Cummings before the Medford Historical Society, November 17, 1902. The first part of this paper was devoted to the churches. The history of the various religious organizations has been, or will be, given in detail in the REGISTER, and is therefore omitted here.— EDITOR.]

SCHOOLS.

AT Symmes Corner, which was a part of Medford till the incorporation of Winchester in 1850, a primary school of twenty-six scholars was kept in a small room in a private residence.

The West Primary school, of twenty-three pupils, which, till that year, had been allowed three months' vacation in winter, was kept in that small building near the brook on the south side of High street, which became a victim of the tornado in 1851, while a new house was being erected for it on the corner of Irving and Brooks streets.

That ancient brick schoolhouse in the rear of the Unitarian Church, which had sheltered the West Grammar and High schools till 1843, was occupied during the two winters of 1846-8 by a school exclusively of boys, who, from age or want of qualification, could have no place in any of the other schools. It was demolished in 1848.

In 1843 the High school was removed to the third story and the West Grammar school to the second story of the new house on High street. The brick basement of the building served as cloak and playroom for both schools.

The South Primary and Alphabet schools were located in a house on Union street, which in 1858 was sold, and became a dwelling house on Main street.

The East Alphabet was kept in a small, unsightly brick structure on Cross street, whose age cannot be ascertained, but which certainly had its origin before the discovery that children needed a constant supply of fresh air as surely as they needed bread and butter three times a day. The school committee of 1851 reported that the school had previously been almost a nullity from its crowded state and the miserable ventilation of the room,

and that before the improvement, which they had caused to be made in the ventilation, no parent could have sat an hour in the room without feeling that the graveyard near by had a significant meaning.

After the summer of 1852, the school went to other quarters, and the house was demolished.

It is worthy of note that here Miss Hetty F. Wait commenced, on June 1, 1852, her fifty years of service in the Medford schools.

The East Grammar and East Primary occupied the house on Park street, which was built in 1837, of such an ancient type that some of its seats would hold nine scholars. From its ashes the Swan arose in 1855. In 1847, Medford and the model city of Boston alike had no means of ventilating their schoolhouses except through the windows. The improvement had been agitated somewhat for three or four years in the city, but the city council made no appropriation to secure it till the above-named year.

Teachers' wages at that period seem small when compared with those of the present time. But money then had a purchasing power which has since greatly diminished; and, besides, though the town was not poor, the citizens desired to pay the smallest tax possible and expected the school committee to act in accord with them.

The salary of the high school assistant was $208. That of the principal was, from the founding of the school in 1835, $700, and the first increment of $200 was made in 1848. The recompense of the lady teachers in 1847 ranged from $143 (grammar assistants) to $312 (grammar principals) and averaged $202, which was an advance of $22 from that of 1846, when the grammar assistants received but $104. Within a few years prior to 1847 the distinguished educators, A. B. Magoun, B. F. Tweed, Stacy Baxter and Thomas Starr King had served the grammar schools for a salary of $575, and the records of the school committee are in evidence that when two of them asked for an increase of $25 to their salary,

the rise was voted "inexpedient." When, many years later, the writer rallied one of those masters on his extreme modesty in making the above request, though receiving at that time three or four thousand dollars as school supervisor in Boston, he replied that no later salary had ever seemed to him as large as the $575 he received in Medford.

The two grammar masters, A. K. Hathaway and S. R. Townsend, resigned in the spring of 1846, and lady teachers were put in their places. The experiment, however, not proving successful, Paul H. Sweetser and Stephen Gilman were put in charge of the schools in 1848, with a salary of $600.

Prior to 1847 the schools had eleven three hour sessions each week, and for vacations, fast week, Thanksgiving week, and two weeks in August. But in the summer of that year the Wednesday afternoon sessions began to be omitted, and, in compliment to the new teacher, the high school was allowed two weeks extra vacation in August. Two years later all the schools were allowed three weeks respite in August. The entire board of school committee was chosen annually, and their first printed report was made in 1847.

Notwithstanding the few blots here shown upon its record, Medford in its educational appointments stood in the front row. Its high school, organized for the free co-education of the sexes, and then twelve years old, had but one senior (that in Lowell), and not a baker's dozen of juniors in the entire state. Cambridge organized one in October, 1847, Charlestown one in 1848, and it was then several years before Newton, Somerville, Malden, Woburn, or any other of the neighboring towns provided that luxury for their children. In 1846 the State Board of Education reported Medford as number four among the 322 towns and cities in the Commonwealth in regard to the amount appropriated for each scholar between the ages of four and sixteen. In Brookline it was $7.33, in Nantucket, $5.74, in Watertown, $5.52, and in Medford,

$5.48. The three next in order were Chelsea, Charlestown and Boston. According to the census of 1845, each of the three towns first named had a much larger valuation than Medford in proportion to their number of scholars. Boston's was triple that of Medford.

In 1852 Medford had fallen to the twentieth place, not because its appropriation was less, but because other towns and cities had greatly advanced in that respect. Medford spent for schools in 1846, $3,922; in 1847, $4,515, and in 1852, $5,428. Its population in 1847 was about 3,400, and in 1852, about 4,300.

INDUSTRIES.

From 1802, when Thatcher Magoun, Sr., "laid the first keel of that fleet of ocean merchants ships whose sails have shaded every sea and bay on the navigable globe," down to the laying of the last keel by Joshua T. Foster in 1873, ship building was the leading industry of the town. The business was of steady growth from the first, and reached its climax in the decade from 1843 to 1853, in which one hundred and eighty-five vessels were constructed. The banner year was 1845, in which thirty of the number slid over "the ways."

Though the launchings in Medford did not excite the world as did that of the German emperor's yacht, *Meteor*, they were nevertheless occasions of much interest, and never failed to draw many spectators. They sometimes occurred at midnight, especially in summer, when the tallow on the ways was in danger of being melted under a meridian sun.

The ships were usually built by contract, but the builders often made sub-contracts with individuals or clubs to do certain parts of the work, and those sub-contractors, by very earnest work and sometimes even prolonging the customary ten-hour day, usually made their jobs very profitable.

To construct the patterns for the ribs in the ship's

frame required much skill, and, at the time of which we write, Elisha Stetson and James Ford had the monopoly of making them.

Ships, especially the larger ones, were usually launched when the moon was new or full, and consequently near the noon or midnight hour, as the tide was then the highest. To make the launching easy they were built on an inclined plane. In their construction the first act was to lay the keel, a very large, well-smoothed hard wood timber (rock maple being the favorite) extending from stem to stern. It was supported by blocks placed a few feet apart, and on it the vessel was to rest till finished. As the work progressed, shores were placed along the ship's sides to prevent it from careening. The end nearest the water was usually the stern, but sometimes the prow. When it was ready for the launch, ways were laid on each side at a distance, according to the vessel's size, of five to seven feet from the keel, and extended down to the low water mark in the river. These, about eighteen or twenty inches wide, were made of long and strong timbers, and had in the centre a securely fastened strip of wood a few inches in height and width which served as a flange to keep the moving vessel on the track. After these had been given a heavy coating of tallow, sometimes a sprinkling of flaxseed, but oftener a film of castile soap, in addition, heavy timbers, called bilgeways, with a groove on the under side to fit the projection on the ways, were drawn up under the ship, and, by blocking, made to fit well its bottom. A multitude of wooden wedges were then driven between the ship and the underlying timbers, in order to equalize the bearing upon the ways and remove some of the pressure from the blocks under the keel. Then, the before-named shores having been removed, the final act consisted in splitting to pieces with mauls and iron wedges (as the only means of removing) the blocks under the keel, commencing with those nearest the river. When all these or sometimes all but two or three were demolished

the ship would begin to move, at first as slow as the hour hand of a clock, but faster and faster till the final dive.

The construction of a ship's frame required an immense amount of timber, enough, it was said, to fill another ship of the same size. An oak log too crooked to be worked into it could hardly be found. Almost the only square or straight timbers used were the keel which lay beneath the ribs and the keelson which lay inside the ship and above the keel to which it was firmly bolted. A rib usually consisted of six pieces firmly bolted together, and its shape depended upon the place it was to occupy. Sometimes the timbers were hewn in the forest where the trees were felled, but usually the hewing was done in the yard where the ship was being built. In this process the cubical contents of the logs were greatly diminished (in some cases by more than one half), and as in the cutting of diamonds, a large percentage of the gems takes the form of chips and dust, which still have a value, so the fragments of the hewn timbers, which thus became abundant, were distributed through the town to purchasers who paid for them, according to the amount of solid wood, at the rate of $1.75 to $2.25 per load of nearly half a cord. The workmen in the shipyards usually numbered about two hundred and fifty, and sometimes more.

The taking of shad and alewives for a brief period in spring had long been a profitable industry, and though its value had greatly diminished before 1847, yet in that year $253 were paid to the town for the privilege of capturing them. On certain days in the week nets were stretched across the river at convenient places, and on being drawn to the shore, would often contain a cartload or more of the treasure.

Messrs. Waterman and Litchfield were doing an extensive business in the manufacture of doors, blinds, sashes, etc., on what is now Swan street.

Robert Bacon had a factory at Baconville (in northwest Medford) in which he made hat bodies, feltings, etc.

He is said to have constructed more than fifty thousand hat bodies per year.

Thomas R. Peck & Co. had, on Mystic avenue, a factory for making fur (commonly called beaver) hats, of which the product some years had been about ten thousand, valued at about $40,000.

But soon after the time of which we write, that department of industry was entirely ruined by the growing popularity and sale of the silk variety which, having been then a few years upon the market, obtained and held undisputed sway till a new style, with low crowns, was set by Kossuth on his visit to the United States in December, 1851.

In 1837 George L. and Henry L. Stearns commenced, on Union street, the manufacture of linseed oil from seed purchased in Calcutta. In one year they made 13,500 gallons from 7,300 bushels of seed. January 30, 1849,* their factory was burned and never rebuilt. Its tall chimney was afterwards moved intact across the branch canal to the shipyard of J. O. Curtis, where it now stands, minus a few of its top bricks.

The tide mill on Riverside avenue, recently managed by F. E. Foster & Co., was simply a grist mill in 1847, and was run by Gershom Cutter.

All the above named industries, so far as Medford is concerned, are now "things of the past," but the famous Withington Bakery, carried on by machinery and without the use of fagots; the more famous Lawrence Distillery, by greatly improved methods; the Teel Carriage Factory, immensely enlarged, and the South Medford brick-making, by the ancient methods, all of which were then prosperous, are still in successful operation, but under different owners.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

After the completion of the Lowell Railroad in 1835 the few who resided near "the Gates" (*i. e.*, West Medford), or "the Steps" (*i. e.*, Hillside), which was a signal

*"Loss, $12,000; insurance, $8,000." *Boston Post*, February 1, 1849.

station, could easily reach Boston by that route, but the people at the centre, who did not own horses, were dependent upon other means. Just what those means were, patient research has failed to satisfactorily determine. *The Boston Almanac* credited Medford with four omnibus trips per day from Elm street in 1845, and six trips (at 9.30 A.M., 12 M., 2, 4, 6, 8 P.M.) in 1846. But memory declares them to have ceased before the winter of 1846-7, and to have given the monopoly of passenger travel to a stage coach, which made several daily trips between the Medford House and Wild's Hotel in Elm street, till the more frequent and cheaper transits by rail supplanted it. The fare was twenty-five cents.

Prior to July 1, 1845, the Boston & Maine had sent its cars from Andover to Boston, via the Wilmington Junction & Lowell Road, but a more direct route through Malden being in the process of construction, six of Medford's progressive citizens, foreseeing the advantage that would accrue to the town if a branch were built from the centre to connect with it, petitioned the Legislature for a charter, which was granted March 7, 1845, and required the road to be built within two years.

A heated discussion arose among the citizens as to which side of the river the road should be constructed. After the present location was agreed upon and the work was commenced, there were found to be forty-three persons, who either owned land through which the road was to pass, or who fancied their property would suffer by its construction, and were unwilling to accept the award of damages made by the Boston & Maine Corporation, which owned the charter. Appeal was made to the County Commissioners, who, to adjust the disagreement, held a meeting at the Medford House, August 10, 1846. The road was completed and the first train went over it, as we suppose, early in March, 1847.* According to a time table issued October 4 of that year, trains were run as follows: From Boston at 7½ A.M., 12 M.,

*Persistent effort by the writer and others to ascertain the exact date has been of no avail.

2¼, 4½ and 6 P.M. From Medford at 7 and 8¼ A.M., 1½, 3¼ and 5 P.M., with an extra train on Saturday from Medford at 6½ and from Boston at 9 P.M. One year later there were seven trains each way.

Single fares were twelve cents, but, by the hundred, tickets were sold at first for $8, later for $10, and in 1851, for $11.25. John F. Sanborn was the first conductor. Several years later he became an engineer on the road till the great "strike" cost him his position.

Commencing in 1850, Samuel S. Blanchard drove a daily omnibus to Boston for several years. Fare, fifteen cents.

CONCLUSION.

If to any persons some of the foregoing pictures seem to represent the town in a somewhat unfavorable aspect, they will do well to consider that the Medford of 1847 should be compared with contemporary municipalities, and not with the Medford of 1902. The town was relatively wealthy. By the State census of 1845, it was number twenty-six in that respect, while fifty-two others had a larger number of polls.

GENEALOGY OF GILBERT BLANCHARD, GROCER, AND HIS WIFE, MARY BLANCHARD.

I. THOMAS BLANCHARD, the emigrant ancestor of Gilbert Blanchard and his wife, came from England in 1639, and is noticed at length in MEDFORD HISTORICAL REGISTER, vol. 6, p. 20.

II. SAMUEL, son of Thomas and ——, was born in England, August 6, 1627. He married, 1st, Mary, daughter of Seth Sweetser, January 3, 1655, and 2d, Hannah Doggett, June 24, 1673. He lived on the Blanchard farm till 1686, and had ten children born there. In 1686 he removed to Andover, where he was a prominent citizen. He died there, April 22, 1707, aged 80.

III. Joshua, son of Samuel and Mary (Sweetser), a carpenter and mason, was born in Charlestown, August 6, 1661, and lived on that part of the Blanchard farm owned by his father. He married, 1st, Elizabeth ——, who died July 15, 1688, aged 21; 2d, Mehitabel ——, who died January 10, 1742, aged 76. He died July 15, 1716, in his 55th year. The three gravestones can be seen in the old burying ground in Malden. He had eight children.

IV. Samuel, son of Joshua and Mehitabel, was born in Charlestown, June 19, 1695; husbandman; married, May 23, 1717, Sarah Pratt of Rumney Marsh (Chelsea); lived on a part of Blanchard farm which was annexed to Malden during his lifetime; had eleven children.

V. Hezekiah, sixth child of Samuel and Sarah Pratt, was born in Malden, January 4, 1728; married, 1st, Susanna Dexter of Malden (grandmother of Gilbert Blanchard), February 22, 1754; 2d, Sarah Hall, of Medford (grandmother of Mary Blanchard), October 6, 1763; he settled in Medford; occupation, tavern keeper; died in Medford, August 24, 1803.

VI. Hezekiah, Jr., son of Hezekiah (V.) and Susanna (Dexter), was born in Medford, September 3, 1758; married, 1st, Esther Tufts of Medford, December 16, 1784; 2d, Eunice Floyd of Medford, January 1, 1797; succeeded his father as tavern-keeper; died in Medford, March 17, 1818.

VI. Andrew, son of Hezekiah (V.) and Sarah (Hall), was born July 27, 1764; married Mary Waters of Charlestown, September 14, 1786; died in Medford, March 13, 1857, aged 92.

VII. Gilbert, son of Hezekiah, Jr. (VI.), and Esther (Tufts), was born in Boston, August 3, 1787; married Mary Blanchard, daughter of Andrew (VI.) and Mary (Waters), November 26, 1818; he died in Medford, June 21, 1852. His wife was born October 27, 1789, and died in Medford, April 9, 1876.

The Medford Historical Society has given two delightful entertainments this winter. On New Year's Eve a colonial ball was held in the Opera House. The hall was decorated in buff and blue in a very artistic manner, the music was of the best, and everyone who attended attested that it was one of the prettiest parties ever given in Medford.

The second was the "Parada," which for four nights was a constantly growing attraction. The entertainment consisted almost entirely of fancy dances, in which about two hundred of the young people of the city participated, under the supervision of Capt. Charles W. Eddy of Boston.

Several very valuable articles have lately been added to the historical treasures of the society, among them a collection of ship builders' tools, donated by men who in their youth worked upon the vessels launched on the Mystic river.

The society is the owner of several valuable portraits of citizens of Medford in times gone by. Gifts of this kind are always gratefully received.

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VI.] [No. 3.

HISTORICAL REGISTER

JULY, 1903

PUBLISHED BY THE

MEDFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

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Entered as second-class matter, under the act of July 16, 1894.

MEDFORD HISTORICAL REGISTER.

Published quarterly (January, April, July, and October)

BY THE

Medford Historical Society,

AT

No. 2 Ashland Street, Medford, Mass.

Subscription price, one dollar a year, postpaid. Single copies, 25 cents.

For sale at the Society Rooms, and by the Treasurer, B. F. FENTON, 110 Sheridan Avenue.

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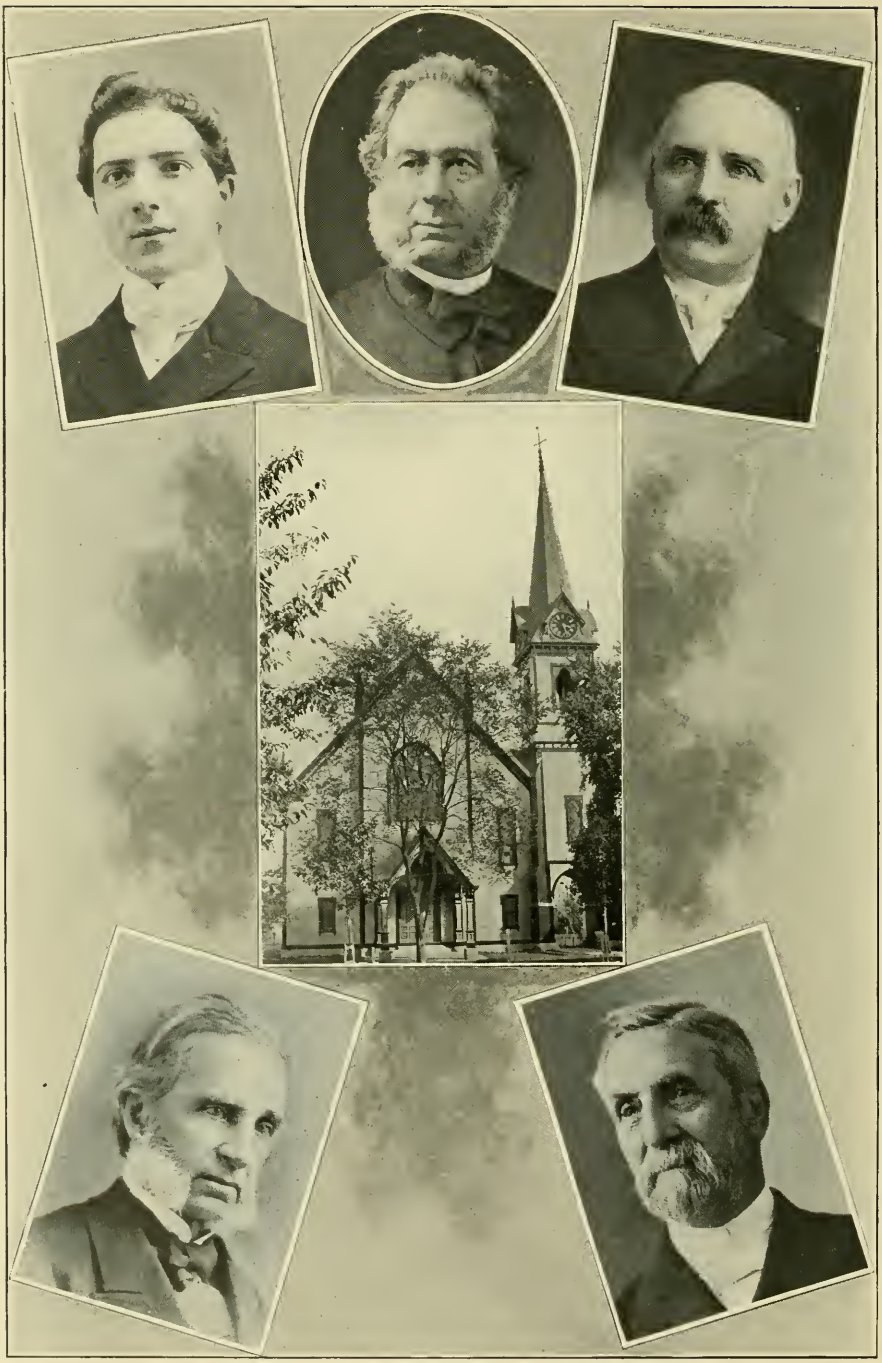
J. C. MILLER, JR., PRINTER, MEDFORD



Rev. J. G. Richardson, 1871–1877.

Rev. M. A. Levy, 1901–

Rev. J. P. Abbott, 1878–1898.

Rev. Geo. M. Bosworth, 1841–1846.

Rev. Geo. M. Preston, 1858–1868.

The Medford Historical Register.

VOL. VI. JULY, 1903. No. 3.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF MEDFORD.

BY MRS. J. M. G. PLUMMER.

[Read before the Medford Historical Society, Monday, February 16, 1903.]

AS early as 1660 the godly people of Medford, although not enjoying, within their own borders, the ministrations of the gospel, nor having any settled preacher, were much stirred by the religious controversy in the neighboring town of Charlestown, over the tenets of the Baptists, or Ana-Baptists, as they were sometimes erroneously called. One Thomas Gould, of that town, was considered "a pestilent fellow," whose teachings were deemed exceedingly pernicious.

As the years went on, however, the Baptists continued to thrive; and in 1818, before the Second Congregational Church of Medford was organized, much interest was manifested in favor of a Baptist church in that town.

A few Baptists were accustomed to meet in that year, 1818, in a private house, which was one of three small wooden houses on or near the site of the Centre Grammar School, on High street, the home of Miss Polly Blanchard. These people were members of Baptist churches in the vicinity of Medford. They held weekly meetings at the home of Miss Blanchard, organized a Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, and contributed towards the funds of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. This little band was the nucleus of the First Baptist Church of Medford.

On May 3, 1820, the first baptismal service was held in the clear waters of the flowing Mystic — Miss Sally Blanchard, a sister of Miss Polly Blanchard, being received into Baptist fellowship in this way.

In 1840, the church organizations existing in Medford were the First Congregational, now known as the Unitarian Church, the Second Congregational, or First Trinitarian Congregational, and the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the last-named, however, services had been discontinued — resumed in 1842.

Among the little band, still holding their weekly gatherings at the home on High street, in 1840, was Moses Parsons, a man then of advanced age, a member of the Baptist Church in Marshfield, who, with others, was impressed with the need of further church privileges. Encouraged by the sympathy of friends, he obtained the use of the Town Hall for public worship, at his own expense, and secured the services of Rev. Lucius M. Bolles, then corresponding secretary of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

Rev. Mr. Bolles preached his first sermon under these auspices to an appreciative audience, August 16, 1840. Public worship was continued in the Town Hall with increased interest, young men from the Baptist Theological Institution at Newton officiating on the Sabbath, morning and afternoon, the Sunday-school assembling at noon, and mid-week meetings, which were characterized by their great harmony and devout Christian spirit, were held at private houses.

On July 7, 1841, twelve of this band — Moses Parsons, Robert L. Ells, Lewis C. Santas, Polly Blanchard, Jane Parsons, Ruth Gardner, Catherine Childs, Sally Blanchard, Mary Gage, Mary H. Ford, Hannah D. Stevens and Eliza J. Blood — assisted by the Rev. N. W. Williams, pastor of the Baptist Church in Malden, formed themselves into a Baptist Church, taking the name, the First Baptist Church of Medford, and adopting the articles of faith known as "The New Hampshire Articles." The right hand of fellowship was given by Rev. Mr. Williams, and Robert L. Ells was elected deacon, an office which he held until his death in September, 1883. He was a man well known and greatly respected by the community.

At the first meeting after the organization of this church, July 22, the Rev. George W. Bosworth, a then recent graduate of Newton, who, says a chronicle of the day, "by his zeal and faithful labors had stolen the hearts of all," was called to the pastorate of the infant church. He was a man of marked ability even in his youth, and the people, with great reason, were proud of their young pastor. Rev. Mr. Bosworth began his work August 1, 1841, and by his zeal and faithful efforts secured the undivided interest of all, and gathered many into the church, among whom were Joanna Parker and Charlotte M. Richardson, whose lives, long continued, bore witness to their sincerity and truth.

The public services connected with the recognition of the church and the ordination of the pastor-elect were held, by the courtesy of the Second Congregational Church, in their meeting-house, September 8, 1841, their kindness on that occasion contributing not a little to the encouragement of the new church. Rev. Baron Stow, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Boston, preached the sermon. The "charge" was given by Rev. Mr. Colver, the "right hand of fellowship" by Rev. Mr. Randall, and the address to the church by Rev. Mr. Williams. The audience was large and appreciative. The letter to the Boston Baptist Association this month reports a membership of seventeen and a congregation of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred. Some of the members of the Bowdoin Square Baptist Church, Boston, presented to this young sister church a table and communion set.

In the fall and winter months of 1841–42, services were continued in the Town Hall, which, however, soon grew too strait for them. The Sunday evening services were attended by throngs of eager listeners. Young People's meetings were held, and at this time were started the meetings — continued without interruption ever since — on the Monday after the first Sunday in January, at 6 A.M. (About thirty were present on January 5 of the present year, 1903.)

The Town Hall was now found to be inadequate to the needs of this infant church. In the spring of 1842, a society called "The First Baptist Society of Medford" was legally incorporated, and a building lot secured on Salem street, where a meeting-house was erected the following summer, and dedicated to divine worship on the seventeenth of September, 1842.

In the archives of the society mention is made of the kindness and generosity of Dudley Hall, in the matter of the land, for which much gratitude is expressed.

The letter to the association, September, 1845, is a pæon of victory, and reports a membership of eighty-seven, a united church, and a happy people, whose fondest hopes and most ardent wishes have been realized.

Rev. Mr. Bosworth labored faithfully here for five years. His home was on the corner of Chestnut and Ashland streets. The house was subsequently removed to Chestnut street, where it now stands. The young pastor's unusual abilities were coveted by a larger church, and he relinquished this field, although he never lost his interest in the people of his first choice. He was succeeded by Rev. B. C. Grafton, who served the church for only about nine months. Rev. G. C. Danforth was settled in August, 1847, and remained a little more than a year. In February, 1849, the church requested Rev. Edward K. Fuller to become its pastor. During his pastorate, which lasted until April, 1854, there was a gain of forty-one, with a membership of one hundred and twenty.

Rev. Thomas E. Keely succeeded Rev. Mr. Fuller, and began his work in October, 1854.

During the years since the formation of the church, there had been much of sunshine and joy for this faithful band. Now, however, financial and other problems became embarrassing, and it seemed best to offer to any member, who desired it, a letter of dismission to any other Baptist church. Those who remained assumed the name of the Central Baptist Church, Medford. Rev. T. E. Keely was installed September 9, 1856, and the

former officers of the church were re-elected. Mr. Keely served the church until July 3, 1857. James M. Sanford was elected the second deacon in 1856, and remained in office until he removed from the town, about a year afterward. In October, 1858, James Pierce was elected to the diaconate, an office which he filled until his death in April, 1895.

Early in Mr. Keely's pastorate, Mr. and Mrs. Horace A. Breed came to West Medford, and immediately cast in their lot with this church. Mr. Breed, strong in counsel and liberal in giving, Mrs. Breed, earnest and faithful in every good work, cheered the hearts and strengthened the hands of pastor and fellow-workers, until Mrs. Breed, in March, 1873, and Mr. Breed, in October, 1878, closed their eyes on earthly scenes.

In the spring of 1858, Rev. George M. Preston supplied the pulpit, and after six months the church extended to him a call to become its pastor. Fostered by his sweet and gentle spirit, the church enjoyed a season of remarkable fellowship and unanimity, resumed its original name of the First Baptist Church, and, during this pastorate a society debt of several years' standing was removed.

Impaired health compelled Rev. Mr. Preston to relinquish his charge in June, 1868. After the restoration of his health he held successful pastorates in our own state and farther west. His work here was in the antebellum days and in the exciting years of the civil strife. Always loyal to his country, he stood side by side with his brother clergymen of the town, with whom he counselled and worked. The church right royally fulfilled her obligations to the country, and from church, Sunday-school, and congregation, her children went forth to uphold the flag. Among the names thus enrolled we find Isaac J. Hatch, Jr., Sergeant Samuel M. Stevens, Wm. H. Bailey, Benjamin Bunker, Wm. H. S. Barker, Daniel S. Ells, David S. Hooker, Jr., Sergeant Francis A. Lander, Horatio N. Peak, Jr., Edward F. Crockett, George Thompson, and Danforth Tyler Newcomb. The last-named,

who was a member of the church and a young man of much promise, gave up his life at the battle of White Hall, N. C., December 18, 1862.

Rev. Mr. Preston's ten years of loving ministrations, patient service and generous self-sacrifice are still remembered, and today he is the dearly loved and highly honored resident ex-pastor of the flock.

In November, 1868, the Rev. J. C. Hurd of New Brunswick, came to the church. He was a brilliant orator and a highly-esteemed preacher. He resigned in May, 1870. The church was without a pastor until the next May, when in 1871, the Rev. J. G. Richardson of Providence, R. I., succeeded. He was a man of wisdom and marked ability, who, with patience, energy, and enthusiasm led the way to the erection of a new house of worship. A lot was purchased on Oakland street, plans were made, and the work of building was commenced. The architect and builder was chosen from the ranks of the church. To John Brown, who had joined the church by baptism in May, 1843, who had faithfully stood by in all vicissitudes, and who was known also to his townsmen as a master-workman, one needing not to be ashamed, was the work committed.

The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the afternoon of September 2, 1872; and on June 29, 1873, the lower part of the house being completed and comfortably furnished, the lecture-room was occupied. The old house, which had been used for thirty-one years, was sold.

Rev. Mr. Richardson after six years of faithful and unremitting toil, resigned his charge in May, 1877, and was succeeded, in December of the same year, by James Percival Abbott, now Rev. Dr. Abbott of Oshkosh, Wis.

Rev. Mr. Abbott brought to his new field the vigor of a fresh enthusiam. Just graduated from Newton Theological Institution, young, ardent, hopeful, kind of heart, and fervent of spirit, he won his way, beloved of all. His ordination and installation took place in the lecture-room

of the church, December 19, 1877. The sermon was preached by Rev. Geo. B. Gow, of Millbury, Mr. Abbott's first Baptist pastor; the ordination prayer was by Rev. Dr. Hovey, president of Newton; the right hand of fellowship was given by Rev. S. W. Foljambe, then of Malden; the charge to the candidate by Rev. (now Dr.) Henry C. Graves, then of Fall River; the charge to the church by Dr. Lorimer, then pastor of Tremont Temple, and prayer by Dr. Sawtelle, then of Chelsea. There was also a hymn, written for the occasion by one of the members of the church.

Rev. Mr. Abbott's pastorate, so gracefully begun, continued with great success. The church increased in numbers, and on July 10, 1878, the completed church edifice was dedicated to the worship of God, amid general rejoicing. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Bosworth, the first pastor of the church. The total cost of the church property was a little more than thirty-five thousand dollars. Pastor and people had toiled faithfully, yet a considerable debt lay, like an incubus, upon the church.

On April 13, 1880, this debt of over ten thousand dollars was liquidated in the presence of many former pastors and friends, as well as of the church and congregation.

On Sunday, October, 19, 1890, the Bible school celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, and, the next year, on September 6 and 7, the church commemorated its half century's existence. At the Sunday morning service, September 6, Rev. G. M. Preston read the Scriptures, and the pastor, Rev. J. P. Abbott, delivered the Historical Address — a valuable and interesting paper. A hymn was contributed by Henry S. Washburn. In the evening there was a special service of song, including a hymn written for the occasion by one of the members of the church. Rev. Dr. Howe of Cambridge, with his crown of eighty-five years, Rev. James L. Hill, D.D., pastor of the Mystic Church, Rev. L. D. Bragg, of the Medford Methodist Episcopal Church, occupied the platform. A

portion of the Scriptures was read by Deacon C. H. Clark, and a chapter from Baptist Chronicles, the contribution of one of the women of the church, was read by Mr. J. M. G. Plummer. Addresses by the visiting clergymen followed.

On Monday afternoon, September 7, the people assembled in the lecture-room and parlor, and after congratulations and hand-shakings, all sat down to a well spread board, where Deacon William Stetson presided.

Mr. Wm. H. Breed, the worthy son of Horace A. Breed, and a former superintendent of the Sunday-school, who had given his early manhood to the work of the church until his removal from town, Dr. E. Hunt, superintendent of Medford schools, Deacon Wilcox of the Mystic Church, Hon. James M. Usher of the Universalist Church, Mr. S. N. Mayo of the Methodist Church, Rev. W. S. Woodbridge, pastor of the Universalist Church, Rev. James L. Hill, D.D., pastor of the Mystic Church, and many others, added words of cheer.

In the evening further services followed, and the two days' celebration — red-letter days in the history of the First Baptist Church of Medford — was brought to a close.

In 1893, the church after due consideration, arrived at the conclusion that its business should be managed, and its interests attended to, by its own members, as any other business interests would be, and accordingly took measures for incorporation under the laws of Massachusetts. This was speedily accomplished, the society became a thing of the past, and the First Baptist Church of Medford (incorporated) went on with its work.

In 1895 a great sorrow came to the church in the death of Mrs. Ellen Wheelock Abbott, the pastor's wife, a woman of sweet and gentle spirit, of whom it might truly be said: —

> "None knew her but to love her,
> None named her but to praise."

In June, 1896, a Baptist Church was formed at West

Medford, to which the First Baptist Church contributed thirty of its most loved and valued members.

This child of their love, as also the South Medford Baptist Church, and the Shiloh Baptist Church of like kinship of faith, represent with them today the Baptist interests of Medford.

In January, 1898, at Rev. Mr. Abbott's request, the pastoral relations uniting him and the church he had lovingly and faithfully served for twenty years were severed. Rev. Mr. Abbott, after the farewell reception tendered him by the church, made a tour to the Holy Land, and on his return accepted a call to the large and flourishing First Baptist Church in Oshkosh, Wis.

In September, 1898, the Rev. M. F. Johnson, an independent thinker, a keen and logical reasoner, a man of tender and earnest feeling, assumed the duties of the position, which he retained for two years, resigning in October, 1900, to take charge of the First Baptist Church in Nashua, N. H.

From that date until June, 1901, the ripe experience and rare talents of Rev. Henry C. Graves, D.D., of West Somerville, were dedicated to the service of the church, as acting pastor. On the first Sunday of June, 1901, the loved ex-pastor, Rev. George M. Preston, received into the fellowship of the church the Rev. Maurice A. Levy and wife. Rev. Mr. Levy, just graduated from Newton Theological Institution, had resigned the charge of the Baptist Church at Hingham, Mass., to assume the duties of this pastorate.

Rev. Mr. Levy has already become so well and so favorably known in our community that nothing further need be said of him.

The auxiliary organizations within the church, or subject to its control, are: the Bible School — with its various departments, including the Home Department — the Women's Missionary Circle, the Social Gathering of the Church, the Christian Endeavor Societies, Senior and

Junior, and the Farther Lights Society, with its explanatory motto, "The light that shines brightest, shines farthest from home."

The Bible School, as we have shown, began its existence in 1840. Its first superintendent was Robert L. Ells. When in health he was always active in the work of the school, and his interest never abated while his life was spared.

The Social Gathering started October 9, 1856, being preceded by the Ladies' Sewing Circle. Mrs. J. F. Wethern was its first president.

The Women's Missionary Circle was formed in 1875, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Richardson, whose wife was its first president.

The Christian Endeavor Society was formed in 1887. Mr. Wm. H. Breed was its first officer. This and all other church work was dear to his heart. His labors were abundant and unceasing in the interests of the church until his removal from town.

The Farther Lights Society was organized in 1890. Miss L. Ella Gilman was its first president.

The pastors of the church since its organization in 1841 have been: —

Rev. George M. Bosworth, D.D.
Rev. B. C. Grafton.
Rev. G. F. Danforth.
Rev. Edward K. Fuller.
Rev. Thomas E. Keely.
Rev. George M. Preston.
Rev. James C. Hurd.
Rev. John G. Richardson.
Rev. James P. Abbott, D.D.
Rev. Millard F. Johnson.
Rev. Henry C. Graves, D.D. (Acting pastor.)
Rev. Maurice A. Levy.

Those who have served the church as deacons: —

Robert L. Ells.
William Stetson.
James Porter.
Timothy Rich.
James Sanford.
James Pierce.
Alonzo E. Tainter.
Dana I. McIntire.
Calvin H. Clark.
James M. G. Plummer.
Gilbert Hodges.

The superintendents of the Bible School are recorded as follows: —

Robert L. Ells.
William Parsons.
Thomas P. Smith.
James M. Sanford.
Charles A. Elliott.
Charles L. Callender.
Alonzo E. Tainter.
George M. Ritchie.
William H. Breed.
Thomas R. Clough.
Charles A. Newcomb.
Edwin E. Stevens.
Gilbert Hodges.
Arthur E. Fitch.
Andrew Nimmo.
Frank Mason.
Henry A. Cobb.

In the early history of the Bible School it is recorded that on the morning of the first Sunday of April, 1853, in the home of the superintendent, Mr. Thomas P. Smith, there lay in the cold embrace of death the little son, a beautiful boy of seven years — the family circle broken for the first time. When the morning of the first Sunday of the next April (1854) dawned, the father reposed on the same couch, touched by the same icy fingers, and the Bible School mourned the loss of its gifted superintendent.

In the years that have intervened between the far-away time of 1840–41, and the present year of grace, 1903, many bright and beautiful lives have passed out from this church, and many more have been added, so that the roll-call of today numbers three hundred and twenty. In all about one thousand names have been placed upon the list.

The number in the Bible School today, teachers, officers, and scholars is three hunded and ten.

If a list of the honored dead from this church were to be presented, it would include, besides those we have mentioned, many well-known and highly-esteemed in Medford and in the regions beyond. Brightly shine the names of Smith, Ells, Stetson, Gardner, Breed, Pierce, Babbitt, Curtis, Porter, Tufts, Cummings, Cushing, Newcomb, Brown, Hooker — these in the early, many more in the later history of the church.

Of those who joined the church previous to 1850, only two are living today: Miss Elizabeth Healy, who joined the church by baptism in 1842, and who has lived for the

greater part of her ninety sweet and gentle years in the home where she is receiving loving compensation for the affection and care she had given nephews and nieces, in the Tucker homestead, Pleasant street court; and Mr. Francis A. Lander, also coming into the church by baptism the same year, whose home is in Cambridgeport, and who, despite his four score years, makes happy pilgrimages to his old church home.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES,

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (INCORPORATED), MEDFORD, MASS.

1902–1903.

Pastor, Rev. Maurice A. Levy.
Moderator, Calvin H. Clark.
Clerk, William H. Cummings.
Assistant Clerk, Mrs. J. M. G. Plummer.
Treasurer, Walter F. Cushing.
Assistant Treasurer, J. J. Parry.
Collector, Warren S. McIntire.
Deacons, Dana I. McIntire, Calvin H. Clark, J. M. G. Plummer, Gilbert Hodges.
Standing Committee, Gilbert Hodges, Dana I. McIntire, Ira W. Hamlin, Geo. E. Holbrook, Walter F. Cushing.
Prudential Committee, Pastor and Deacons, J. J. Parry, Wm. H. Cummings, Rev. G. M. Preston, Mrs. J. M. G. Plummer, Mrs. Harriet W. Brown, Mrs. E. P. Mason, Henry A. Cobb.
Auditors, Frank L. Mason, Nathaniel Wheeler.
Ushers, J. M. G. Plummer, Geo. E. Holbrook.
Assistant Ushers, W. S. McIntire, R. H. White.
Music Committee, C. A. Fitch, Mrs. L. F. Millet, Mrs. W. F. Cushing.
Bethel Committee, J. J. Parry, Elisha B. Curtis.
Baptismal Committee, Mrs. J. M. G. Plummer, Mrs. H. W. Brown, Mrs. J. J. Parry, Mrs. Mary J. Parker, Miss K. C. Thompson, Miss Mattie L. Eames.
Committee on Application for Aid, Geo. E. Holbrook, F. L. Mason, C. H. Clark, F. A. Rugg.
Church Benevolent Committee. The pastor, E. B. Curtis, C. A. Fitch, Arthur S. Howe, James H. Burpee.
Delegate to Boston Evangelical Baptist Benevolent and Missionary Society, J. M. G. Plummer.
Delegate to State Convention, Elisha B. Curtis.
Superintendent of Bible School, Henry A. Cobb.

Assistant Superintendent, Arthur Gilman.
Superintendent Primary Department, Mrs. Wm. Woodside.
Superintendent Home Department, Mrs. J. M. G. Plummer.
President Brotherhood Class, Walter F. Cushing.
President Social Gathering, Mrs. M. A. Levy.
President Y. P. S. C. Endeavor, Frank A. Rugg.
President Women's Missionary Circle, Mrs. M. A. Levy.
President Farther Lights Society, Miss M. L. Eames.
Organist and Musical Director, Wm. E. Crosby.
Janitor, Charles O. Eames.

In common with other churches of their faith, this Baptist Church has no hard and fast creed, holding as their first tenet the divine right of every man to interpret the Scriptures (which they believe to be the authoritative word of God), according to the light of his own conscience, without the dictation of pope or presbytery.

From their beginning — the day of small things with them — until now, there have heen accorded them the respect and sweet courtesies of the other churches in the city, and, as they believe, the blessing of the Great Head of the Church Universal.

Today, the Baptists of Medford may say — more than said the patriarch, Jacob: "Lo, with my staff," — my little staff of twelve — "I passed over this Jordan," — the Jordan of trial and obscurity — in 1841, "and now I am become" four "bands."

THE DAYS OF HAND ENGINES.

By Mr. Charles Cummings.

The steam fire engine did not come to Medford till 1861. In 1847 the town owned four hand engines and one hook and ladder carriage with its appropriate apparatus. These were all located near the centre, as the outskirts had but few buildings to be protected. There was one dwelling house only at Wellington, one south of what is now the Mystic House, and a few at the "West End." The house of Engine No. 1 (the Governor Brooks) was on Union street, and is now a dwelling

house on Summer street. No. 2 (the Gen. Jackson) was kept in the west end of the brick schoolhouse in the rear of the First Parish Church, till a new home was made for it in what is now Grand Army Hall. No. 3 (the J. Q. Adams) was stored in the brick building on Riverside avenue, which is now owned by the Boston & Maine Railroad. No company was attached to this engine and its use was mainly for the watering of ships, for which the builders paid a small fee. No. 4 (the Washington) was located in a corner of the Magoun shipyard till a new house was built for it in 1850 on Park street. The hook and ladder carriage remained under the Town Hall till the new house on High street was built.

The engines were manned by companies of thirty or more. In 1847 there were ninety-six firemen who received as remuneration five dollars each and the abatement of their poll tax.

On hearing a fire alarm the members would rush for the "tub," and the two or three first arriving would start the machine, which, moving slowly at first, would be accelerated as the hands multiplied on the rope, till at last all would be on the run. Sometimes, especially when the roads were in a bad condition, a horse would be attached to the end of the rope.

Excitement has always attended the movement of fire apparatus. As in these days of the steamer, so in those days of the "tub." Boys with torches ran in advance of the engine and the men spurred each other on with vociferous exclamations. At the fire the excitement became still more intense, especially if the blaze was at such distance from the reservoir that one company had to draw and pass the water to the tub nearest the fire. The rivalry here was unbounded, and the "washing" (that is, causing an overflow), or the emptying of the tub nearest the fire, called for the loudest of cheers from the victorious company.

Fires were sometimes set by persons who coveted the enjoyment of this rivalry. Of this a notorious instance

occurred soon after the completion of the reservoir at the head of Brooks park in 1853. A fire was first set in the stable at the Royall House, and when that was nearly consumed, another was started in a barn on the south corner of Main street and Stearns avenue. Saturday night was chosen for the sport, which did not end till well into Sunday morning.

The most disastrous fire the town ever suffered occurred November 21, 1850, when the buildings, thirty-six in all, on both sides of Main street, from the bridge to South street, were consumed. Fifteen engines came from other towns to supplement the Medford department.

From the *Daily Chronotype*, Friday, November 22, 1850. Elizur Wright, editor and proprietor.

GREAT FIRE IN MEDFORD!

Twenty-five Buildings Burned! Forty Families Turned out of doors!

$100,000 worth of Property Destroyed!

LIFE LOST!

A DESTRUCTIVE fire broke out about half past nine last evening, in Medford, which threatened at one time to lay the town in ashes. The wind was blowing very fresh, and the buildings were mostly of wood. The fire commenced near the bridge and burned all the buildings on both sides of the street up to the Medford House, together with several small buildings standing in the rear.

We did not reach Medford till nearly one o'clock, and the fire was then well under — most of the engines were preparing to leave — but the scene presented on every side was most appalling, and told plainly that the destroying element had been hard at work. Whole families were turned out of doors, and made penniless, who, at sunset, were comfortably situated and well-to-do in worldly matters.

So fast did the flames spread that it was barely possible to escape with life. We heard of several hair-breadth

escapes by women who seized their children and hurried with them into the street in their night clothes. One poor child was burned to death.

When the West Cambridge, Malden and Chelsea engines arrived, the bridge spanning the Mystic river was on fire, and they were taken across in scows. The bridge was finally saved by hard labor.

The precise amount of property destroyed, we were unable to learn, but all agreed it would not fall far short of $100,000, with little insurance. The loss falls heavily on young mechanics and men of small means — many of whom have lost every dollar they had, and their families homeless.

Mr. Daniel Lawrence discovered the fire, saved one horse from the stable, and in attempting to save the second, was badly burned, and came near losing his life. He escaped through a sheet of flame, and his whiskers and most of his hair was burned from his head.

The fire departments deserve great credit for their promptness in rallying to the conflagration. Engine No. 10 from Boston, together with the Charlestown, Chelsea, Malden, Reading, Woburn and Cambridge Cos., were on hand, and signalized themselves by their labors to stay the flames.

One out of town fireman had his foot cut open with an axe, but we could not learn his name.

We did not learn of any lives lost, except that of the child mentioned above.

Below will be found a list of the buildings destroyed, and their occupants, as near as we could collect them, for which we are under obligations to Mr. Daniel Lawrence and other citizens of Medford.

The fire was first discovered in the upper story of the Widow Gregg's stable on the west side of Main street, near the bridge.

Mrs. Gregg's whole estate was totally destroyed, consisting of three dwellings and one stable. The houses were principally occupied by Irish families. One yoke of oxen, one horse, one cow and several swine were

destroyed with the stable. Next to the Gregg estate was Timothy Cotting's house, blacksmith shop and two stables, totally destroyed. Mr. Nathan Barker occupied part of the dwelling. Mr. George Lynne's* house, blacksmith shop and stable came next and were also destroyed. The Misses Tufts' dwelling and Richard Tufts' wheelwright shop on the same side were also laid in ashes.

On the opposite side of Main street the fire commenced at the bridge with the dwelling of Nathan W. Wait, and swept down Daniel Lawrence's store and dwelling house Jas. Hyde's dwelling and store, Elias Tufts' wheelwright shop and dwelling, George E. Willis' tinware shop and dwelling, Mitchell's barber shop and dwelling, Benj. Parker's dwelling and stable, Moses Merrill and Son's paint shop, and Hartshorn's harness shop (all in one building). A ten-footer, occupied by an Irish family and three stables, were all totally destroyed.

The conflagration swept on before a strong northwest wind until about twelve o'clock, when it came to the lumber yard of Oakman Joyce, two-thirds of which was destroyed, when its progress was checked. The old Nathan Wait house, nearly opposite the hotel, came near being destroyed, but fortunately, the flames in this direction were stayed.

Mr. John Schwartz' saw factory was destroyed with $300 worth of saws. His furniture and his own and his wife's clothing were all lost.

Some of the houses named above were occupied by James Hyde, Henry Forbes, Aborn, the hatter, on Washington street, Boston. Mr. Lawrence's loss is about $2,500, no insurance. Mr. Joyce had about $5,000 of lumber destroyed.

ACCOMMODATING.—We feel under special obligations to Mr. Tarbox of the Revere House Stables, on Hanover street, for the prompt manner in which he furnished us with a carriage last night, at a late hour, to visit Medford. His stables are open all night, and he is always ready to serve the public.

*Symmes.

STRANGERS IN MEDFORD, (Continued from Vol. 4, No. 2).

Names.	From.	Date.	Warned out.	Remarks.
Chandler, Ballard			Jan. 30, 1791	
Christian, John			Jan. 30, 1791	
Clark, Sarah	Boston,	Sept. 27, 1766	May 16, 1767	
Clark (two children)	Boston,	May 27, 1772 / Jan. 2, 1773		Children of Elizabeth Clark. In family of Wm. Henderson.
Clisby, Joseph				"Not to be rated . . . in this town which I lately lived in," Apr. 30, 1790.
Clisby, Joseph			Jan. 30, 1791	Cooper.
Coffin, Samuel			Aug. 31, 1797	
Collins, Richard	London / Boston	June 26, 1756		Peruke Maker.
(wife)				In house of Israel Mead.
Conory, Daniel	Stoneham,	May 8, 1764.	Mar. 1, 1765	Brother of Isaac Conory.
Conory,* Isaac	Stoneham,	May 8, 1764	Mar. 1, 1765	
Sarah (mother) / Hannah / Lydia	Sisters			
Conory, Peter	Stoneham,	May 8, 1764	Mar. 1, 1765	Brother of Isaac.
			Jan. 30, 1791	
Convers, Ebenezer			Aug. 31, 1797	
Convers, James			Aug. 31, 1797	
Convers, Joseph			Aug. 31, 1797	
Cook, Isaac	Charlestown,	Mar., 1771		In family of Nathan Tufts, Jr.
Cook, Joseph			Dec., 1759	"Taken in by Capt. Whitmore."
wife and children				

*Conery.

Cook, Joseph, Jr. Margery (wife) a boy	Cambridge, May 10, 1756	Nov. 27, 1756	Tenant of Joseph Tufts.
Cook, Joseph Margery (wife) Isaac, Abigail } Children	Charlestown, May, 1759	Nov. 21, 1759	
Cook, Joseph Isaac, Abigail } Children "and the others"	Bowdoinham at the Eastward, May or June, 1766	Nov. 8, 1766	
Cook, Lydia		Feb. 1, 1780	
Cook, Mary	Charlestown, Nov. 25, 1766	May 16, 1767	"Young child" in family of Benjamin Teel.
Copeland, James		Aug. 31, 1797	
Corey, Thomas		Jan. 30, 1791	
Corrigell, James Elizabeth (wife)	Boston, July 2, 1760		
Crane, David		Jan. 30, 1791	
Cowen, Elizabeth	Malden, Sept. 3, 1758		Maid in family of Simon Tufts.
Cozens, Nathaniel Rebecca (wife) and a child		Nov. 29, 1754	
Cristie, Martha			Notice from Town of Boston, Aug. 27, 1803.
Crocker, John and family	Stoneham	Feb. 26, 1755	

Names.	From. Date.	Warned out.	Remarks.
Crowell, Aaron		July 10, 1751	
wife and family			
Crowell, Robert		July 10, 1751	
wife and family			
Cutter, David	Woburn abt. May 18, 1757	Feb. 8, 1758	"Taken in by Wm. Faulkner"
Mary (wife)			"To James Long's farm of Medford."
one child			
Cutter, Elizabeth	Woburn, on or before Dec. 27, 1753		Widow; in family of Sarah Cutter.
Cutter, Polly		Jan. 30, 1791	
Rebecca		Jan. 30, 1791	Widow.
Darby, James		Jan. 30, 1791	
Darling, John			
Mary (wife)		Aug. 10, 1777	
John, Jr.			
Mary			
Thankful			
Lydia			
Eunice			
Davis, Abel		Jan. 30, 1791	
Davis, Elizabeth	Woburn Precinct,* Nov. 15, 1755		In service to Timothy Hall.
Davis, Elizabeth		Jan. 30, 1791	
Davis, Lucy	Charlestown, May 21, 1759	Sept. 5, 1759	In service to Zebulon May. / In service to Benj. Pierce.

*Burlington.

Delahunt, Elizabeth	Boston, Oct. 12, 1770		Housekeeper for Col. Royall.
Dexter, Timothy		Jan. 30, 1791	
Dickson, Jonathan	Cambridge, May 26, 1772		In house of Richard Crease.
Martha (wife)			
Benjamin* (nurse child)			
Dike, Jonathan	(See John Adams)		
Dixon, Josiah	Charlestown, Apr., 1755	Dec. 1, 1755	
Hannah (wife)			
Dix, Sarah	(See Sarah Reed)		
Dogget, widow of Isaac	Braintree	Feb. 26, 1755	
Bathsheba (daugh'r)			
Dolbeir, Susannah	Boston, May 17, 1758	Nov. 27, 1758	Servant of Thos. Seccomb.
Dorumpel,† Robert	Newtown, May 15, 1764		In family of Timothy Tufts.
Dunster, Rebecca	"Masson town," June 6, 1770		In family of Joseph Tufts.
Eades, Josiah (?)	Watertown, June 21, 1755		{ Orphan. Age 16. { Apprentice to Eben^{r}. Tidd.
Eastabrooks, Nehemiah		Jan. 30, 1791	Distiller.
wife and child'n			
Emerson, Abigail	Cambridge, Mar. 27, 1754	Feb. 26, 1755	In service to Zacheriah Poole.
English, William		Aug. 31, 1797	
Evens, Anna	Wilmington, Sept. 17, 1765	Sept. 1, 1756	In service to Hezekiah Blanchard.
Farley, Mary	Billerica, Aug. 12, 1765	Feb. 24, 1766	In family of Aaron Blanchard.
Farrington, Daniel		‡Jan. 30, 1791	
Fillebrown, James	Cambridge, Mar. { 10, 1766 / 2, 1767	May 16, 1767	Apprentice to Nath'l Pierce.

*Surname not given. †Derumpel. ‡Age 15.

"OVER THE HILL TO THE POORHOUSE."

By Helen T. Wild.

"THE poor ye have always with you" is amply exemplified in town records from the earliest times. The meeting-house, the minister, and the town charges furnish the bulk of subject matter for the early books. One cannot read these ancient documents without realizing the truth of a recent newspaper squib, "It is easier for one parent to support ten children than for ten children to support one parent." Children were often paid for boarding their aged fathers or mothers. In one pitiful case several sons out of a large family absolutely refused to do anything for their mother's support.

For this article we have not gleaned from ancient records, but from a little book tucked away on an upper shelf at City Hall, inscribed on the first page, "Doings of the Overseers of the Poor for the Town of Medford, 1811."

From this first page we learn that, at that time, there was no almshouse in use in the town, and the paupers were boarded out. We can imagine the comforts the poor creatures enjoyed when we read that the price paid for board was thirty-three cents a week in addition to whatever labor the dependent could furnish.

In the latter part of 1811 the town poor were returned to Medford from Woburn, where they had been quartered, and Leonard Buckman took the contract to board the grown people at one dollar per week. These were doubtless too decrepit to be capable of labor.

The annual report of the overseers in 1812 states that there were thirty-six persons supported by the town, beside children boarded in families. The cost for the support of the town poor for the preceding year was $1359.80, "as near as can be calculated." December 3, 1812, Benjamin Young, as keeper of the new workhouse, was allowed for his services, and those of his wife, at the rate of two hundred fifty dollars per annum. By the

terms of the agreement, Young was to maintain himself and family, and to have house rent and the use of the kitchen fire.

In 1813, thirty-three persons were supported wholly by the town, and thirteen assisted.

The families of soldiers of 1812 were grudgingly granted aid, for Medford, led by their pastor, Rev. David Osgood, was bitterly opposed to the war. One man is referred to as being, not in the army of the United States, but "in Mr. Madison's army."

September 23, 1815, a great gale passed over West Medford and nearly wrecked the poorhouse, together with many other buildings, blowing down the chimneys and breaking the windows.

This house, or a portion of it, is still standing on Canal street, and has lately become a home for aged inventors.

The unfortunate, the decrepit, the lazy, the vicious, and the insane were housed ninety years ago under the workhouse roof. In 1816 it was voted by the selectmen that a new place "for the better security and comfort" of one of the last named class be built in the cellar.

In 1818, by act of Congress, soldiers of the Revolution received pensions, and at that time a little group of veterans left the poorhouse to maintain themselves on this slender stipend. Others, too feeble to shift for themselves, remained behind, their pensions being used for their benefit by the overseers.

A set of rules for the government of the poorhouse was promulgated in 1818, and the first one was, "If any will not work, neither shall he eat." And what kind of fare was he deprived of if he persisted in being lazy? In 1820, by act of the General Court, an adult pauper was allowed one dollar per week for support, and a child fifty cents a week.

In order to bring expenses within the proper limit, the following bill of fare was presented to Leonard Bucknam, the keeper, to be rigidly followed.

Dinners for a week: two of baked or stewed beans,

two of soup, two of fish, or pudding with milk or molasses, and one of boiled victuals. Breakfasts and suppers: once a week tea, or coffee of peas, rye, or barley; all the rest, pudding with milk or molasses, or milk porridge, one third milk.

In 1829, Deacon Galen James, a strong total abstinence advocate, became chairman of the board, and stringent rules were laid down concerning strong waters, which many of the occupants of the poorhouse craved.

The overseers of the poor of Medford were always chosen from her most prominent citizens, and they doubtless administered affairs in their charge in as fair a manner as their resources and the customs of the day warranted; but, nevertheless, the workhouse was a nightmare in those days to many a poor soul battling with poverty. There was only one deeper abyss of misery, and that was imprisonment for debt in the common gaol.

HEBER REGINALD BISHOP.

The *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* for April prints a sketch, with portrait, of Heber Reginald Bishop, who died in New York, December 10, 1902.

Mr. Bishop was born in Medford, March 11, 1840, and was the youngest son of Nathaniel Holmes Bishop and Mary Smith Farrar. He was educated at the Medford High School and at the academy in North Yarmouth, Maine.

In 1856, he began his business career, and five years after was the head of a prosperous house in Cuba, where he remained until 1876, when he returned to this country.

He then became interested in some of the largest enterprises in New York city, and spent his leisure time in travelling and collecting art treasures from all lands.

Mr. Bishop presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art one of the finest collections of jade in existence. In 1902 he completed an illustrated catalogue of it, which is also a valuable book of reference.

[VOL. VI.] [No. 4.

HISTORICAL REGISTER

OCTOBER, 1903

PUBLISHED BY THE

MEDFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

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Entered as second-class matter, under the act of July 16, 1894.

MEDFORD HISTORICAL REGISTER.

Published quarterly (January, April, July, and October)

BY THE

Medford Historical Society,

AT

No. 2 Ashland Street, Medford, Mass.

Subscription price, one dollar a year, postpaid. Single copies, 25 cents.

For sale at the Society Rooms, and by the Treasurer, B. F. FENTON, 110 Sheridan Avenue.

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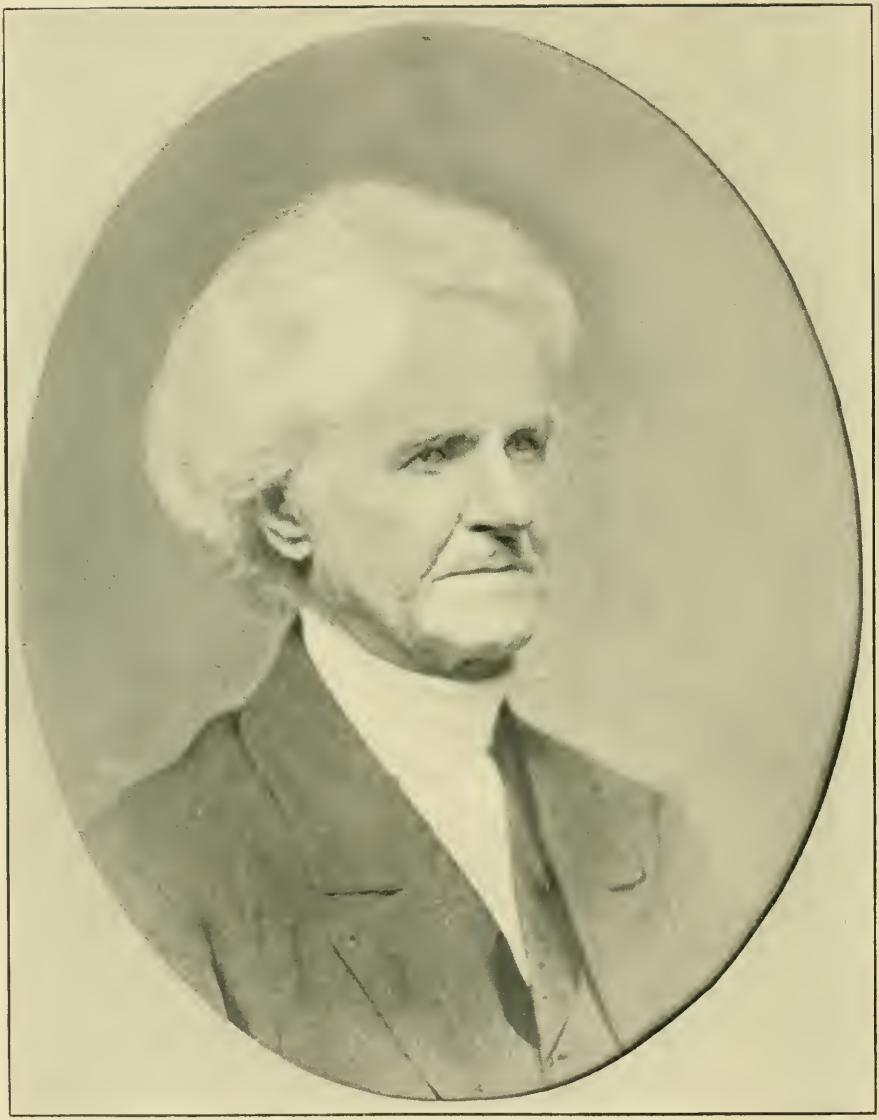
Exchange list in charge of GEO. S. T. FULLER, 7 Alfred Street.

J. C. MILLER, JR., PRINTER, MEDFORD.



JOHN PIERPONT.

The Medford Historical Register.

VOL. VI. OCTOBER, 1903. NO. 4.

JOHN PIERPONT.

BY REV. HENRY C. DELONG.

[Read before the Medford Historical Society, April 20, 1903.]

WE have the story to tell of a man who made a distinct mark upon his time, but whose picture must be drawn chiefly by means of such occasional writings as he has left, which have been rescued from oblivion by the passion of librarians to save all the material from which history can be made.

Mr. Pierpont was born in Litchfield, Conn., April 6, 1785. He graduated from Yale College in 1804, at the age of nineteen, and from Harvard Divinity School in 1818. He received the degree of A.M. at Yale College in 1820 and at Harvard College in 1821. On leaving college in 1804 he was for four years tutor in the family of Col. William Alston at Charleston, S. C., and in 1809 he entered upon the study of law in a well-known law school at Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar at Newburyport, Mass., in 1812. His friend, John Neal, says: "He opened a law office at 103 Court street, Boston, where he found nothing to do, and spent much of his time in cutting his name on little ivory seals, and engraving ciphers — 'J. P.' — so beautiful in their character and so graceful that they were enough to establish any man's reputation as a seal engraver. The one I have before me bears about the same relationship to what are called ciphers that Benvenuto Cellini's flower-cups bore to the clumsy goblets of his day." Mr. Justice Story thought it a pity for him to abandon his profession so long as there was a fair chance of his living through his "briefless" experience.

But he was now about thirty years old, married, of precarious health and a feeble constitution, without property, and he could not wait till clients came to him. His brother-in-law, James L. Lord, persuaded him to abandon the law and go into the jobbing and retail dry good business with him, at the corner of Court and Marlborough (now Washington) street. This was after the declaration of peace with England in 1815. Prices were greatly inflated — sure indication of reverses and collapse soon to follow. The firm had but little money, their notes were rapidly maturing, and something must be done at once. It was decided that Mr. Pierpont should go to Baltimore and open a way for a branch of their business there. Mr. Neal went as its manager, and for a brief time he had remarkable success. He says, "With one clerk I sold more goods, and for cash, than any three or four of the large dealers; and at prices that fairly took my breath away. Irish linens, for example, by the case at $2.50, worth not over eighty cents before the war; and assorted broadcloths by the bale at $14.00 a yard, which within a twelve-month would have hung fire at $3.50. I remember selling $14,000.00 worth of goods one day for a clear profit of more than forty per cent., and this while my poor friends in Boston were gasping for breath in that exhausted receiver; but they were kept alive by the remittances I made from Baltimore, which not only furnished them with funds for immediate use, but gave them for a few months almost unbounded credit." Soon the remittances began to fall off, and weary of the usurers who were lending them money, both Pierpont and Lord went to Baltimore where their harvest had been reaped. Mr. Lord started a wholesale business and Mr. Pierpont went to Charleston, S. C., to set up a retail establishment. He took with him an Englishman whose acquaintance he had made in Baltimore, who it proved had lived from hand to mouth, Mr. Neal remarks, "Until we took him up and he took us in most pitiably... After a brief struggle," he continues, "and the

establishment of another retail store in Baltimore, with what there was left of the Charleston adventure, we failed outright, and all this within six or eight months after we had called our creditors together and obtained an extension of twelve months and testimonials in our favor of the most gratifying character, and within little more than a year after leaving Boston."

The man himself will challenge our attention from this period in his life, but we shall have to see him as others have described him. Says Mr. John Neal: "He was tall, straight and spare, six feet, I should say, and rather ungraceful in fact, though called by the women of his parish not only the most graceful, but the most finished of gentlemen. That he was dignified, courteous, and prepossessing, very pleasant in conversation, a capital story-teller, exceedingly impressive, both in the pulpit and elsewhere, when much in earnest, and in after life a great lecturer and platform speaker, I am ready to acknowledge; but he wanted ease of manner till after he had passed the age of three-score." Says Geo. W. Bungay: "See him standing in that magnificent Music Hall reading his poem before the members of the Mercantile Library Society. He is straight as a palm-tree, fanned by 'The Airs of Palestine'; his snow-white hair looks like a halo of glory about his head, and the rosy glow of health upon his face shows that his heart can never grow old. Few men of his years (he is upwards of sixty), have been young so long as he; few men of his age are so young as he is now. He always dresses neatly, and has an air of military compactness, looks well in the street or on the platform. His eyes are blue and brilliant; forehead stamped with the lines of intellectual superiority, temperament sanguine — nervous. As a speaker he is always interesting, often eloquent. There is a rich vein of poetry running through his sermons and speeches which enhances the value of his efforts. While speaking he stands erect, and has a habit of shaking his hand with his forefinger extended when he is earnestly

emphatic on any particular subject under discussion, at the same time moving his head, while his eyes flash as though he was shaking stars out of his forehead."

Mr. Pierpont was a man of such positive convictions concerning slavery and temperance, on account of them having a long and painful contest with the important church over which he was settled in Boston, that we should naturally suppose they ran in his blood and that he had always held them. This would be to mistake him. Perhaps they were more firmly held because they were mature convictions to which he gave the full consent of his mind and heart. At any rate, in his youth, after leaving college, he was neither an abolitionist nor such a temperance man as he became afterward. As to the first, he was rather tolerant of the evil of slavery as it existed in the South, where he had been familiar with it during the four years he spent in Charleston after graduating from college. He was then a believer in the colonization of the negro, a mild but impossible cure for the evil which had many advocates among humane people who could not think the "patriarchal institution" divine, but shrank from the heroic remedy of the abolitionists. As to temperance, instead of being a teetotaler, whose praise he has sung more than any other of our poets, he had wine on his table when he gave dinners, and sometimes drank toasts with his friends. On both of these subjects there was a radical change in his thought and in the habit of his life, probably induced by the greater seriousness which marked him after his purpose and vocation in life became clear to him.

Mr. Pierpont's great-grandfather, the Rev. James Pierpont, was the third minister of the First Church of New Haven. The faith then known as Orthodox was that of his family and was his own until coming to Boston in 1812, when he attended the Brattle Street Church. While in Baltimore a Unitarian Church was formed, and he identified himself with it, a religious connection which he maintained ever afterward.

Something should be said of Mr. Pierpont's place as a writer of poetry, something also as a compiler of one of the best anthologies of our English literature.

It was while he was a member of the school committee of Boston that he felt the need in the higher schools of a collection of the best literature, which led to his compilation known as the "American First Class Book," which passed through many editions and was widely useful in introducing to minds approaching maturity much that is best in our English tongue. It proves his familiarity with our literature that he was able to make such choice selection, and it must have had what he desired, a profound influence in shaping the mind of youth by means of pure sentiment expressed in the finest style of the great masters of classic speech. He thought also that it would be an influence in the formation of character, saying in the preface, "The book will fulfil my hopes, if, while it helps the young on towards the end of their scholastic labors — the general improvement of their minds — it shall enable them better to understand and discharge their duties in life and lead them to contemplate with pleasure and religious reverence the character of the Great Author of their being as discovered in his works, his providence and his word; and thus help them to attain the end of their Christian faith, the salvation of their souls."

As early as 1812, Mr. Pierpont delivered a poem before the Washington Benevolent Society of Newburyport, named "The Portrait." It is a contrast of Washington, Hamilton, Jay, Adams, and other heroes of our early history, with what he esteemed the mock military heroes of the war with England. It is a pessimistic poem, so deeply marked with the bias of the time in which it was written, that in the edition of his poems published in 1840, he says, in a foot-note: "Both the text and the notes of this poem occasionally show the warmth of political feeling, and the strength of party prejudice of the time when it was written. Both text and notes are

allowed to remain as memorials of fires that raged once, but have long since gone out."

In 1816 he published at Baltimore his longest poem, "The Airs of Palestine." "It is a meditation upon the influence of music as applied to Jewish history, and, to a limited extent, to noted occurrences of all times." It is the opinion of competent critics that the poem shows the domination of Pope upon the literature of this period which is manifest throughout the finished versification of the whole poem. The critics may have their way, but the poem in its beauty of conception, its melody and force of description found a warm response, passed through several editions, and is worthy of its fame. It paints pictures with a few touches that seem like a happy inspiration, but which had cost hours of meditation and effort before the ability to make them had been won. Much of this poem was written in Baltimore while struggling against the fate of commercial disaster which finally overwhelmed him. Two fine lines descriptive of the apostles in the garden of Gethsemene with their Master run: —

> "Their reverend beards that swept their bosoms wet
> With the chill dews of shady Olivet."

Mr. Neal, who was a member of his household, says: "We were at breakfast — it was rather late. 'Where on earth is your good husband?' said I to Mrs. Pierpont. 'In bed making poetry,' said she. 'Indeed!' 'Yes, flat on his back with his eyes rolled up in his head.' Soon after he appeared looking somewhat worse for his labor. 'Here,' said he, 'tell me what you think of these two lines,' handing me a paper on which they were written with the beauty and clearness of copper plate. 'Charming,' said I. 'And what then? What are you driving at?' 'Well, I was thinking of Olivet, and then I wanted a rhyme for Olivet, and these express the picture of the apostles before me, their reverend beards all dripping with the dews of night.'"

Take this touch of Moses on Sinai: —

"There blasts of unseen trumpets long and loud,
Swelled by the breath of whirlwinds rent the cloud."

Or this of Moses receiving the Law: —

"His sunny mantle and his hoary locks
Shone like the robe of winter on the rocks.
Where is that mantle? Melted into air.
Where is the prophet? God can tell thee where."

Many of his shorter poems, for their force of devout sentiment or moral feeling have entered into our literature and held their place for two generations with no signs of losing it.

Among the best known poems are the following: "The Exile at St. Helena," "The Address of Warren to the American Soldiers," "The Pilgrim Fathers." The highest flight of his fancy and his best contribution to our literature is "Passing Away." He was also the author of many fine hymns, besides a great number of temperance and anti-slavery poems.

Mr. Pierpont was graduated from the Divinity School of Harvard College in 1818 in the class with Convers Francis, John G. Palfrey, Jared Sparks and Geo. Bancroft, all of them men who made a special mark upon their time. In 1819 he was called to be the minister of Hollis Street Church, Boston, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Holley, a man of eminence in his profession. The church was one of the most important in the city, and it seemed as if he were entering upon a new and happier day. He was now thirty-four years old, of superior ability and education and of wide experience of life. Added to his gifts and attainments were his pleasing social quality, a commanding presence, and his oratorical power. He was a fine natural reader of Scripture and hymns, which gave to his pulpit services unusual attractiveness and dignity. His preparation of sermons was made with most conscientious care, writing in full the two discourses for morning and afternoon, writing also and committing

to memory the prayers as well. It was a congregation of cultured people accustomed to a high order of preaching, and they found satisfaction and delight in his ministry. I have read nearly all of his printed sermons, about twenty in all, and they are marked by a pure literary style, careful in statement, earnest in feeling and rich in literary and historical illustration. They fall into two classes, though not infrequently the two classes appear in the same discourse. One class is that of sermons of elevated sentiment touching personal conduct and character, deeply religious in their tone. The other, that of sermons strictly if not severely logical, intended to convince the understanding of those who heard them and persuade them to action. It is in these discourses that the trained lawyer is evident. Steps in the argument which the preacher would usually take for granted are made with the utmost care, as if he were appealing to a jury for a judgment, and for a judgment that will affect themselves. This method is most clearly seen in two discourses on "The Moral Rule of Political Action," the purpose of which was to apply this rule to the question of slavery and convince his hearers that the higher law of morals, which was the law of God, was the one they must obey. Still another on "The Covenant of Judas," was of the same kind, minute to the last degree in tracing through the Scriptures the whole doctrine of the force of covenants, agreements or vows, for the purpose of showing that if the Constitution of the United States had made an agreement with slavery—which he did not believe — it must be set aside by the enlightened conscience, for we ought to obey God rather than men. One other sermon, "The Burning of the Ephesian Letters," from the account in the Book of the Acts of the Apostles, is most ingenious and skilful in its preaching against the evil of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, without any word in it concerning the traffic which he was so subtly denouncing and overwhelming with disgrace.

I cannot speak precisely as to dates, but from twelve to fifteen years of Mr. Pierpont's ministry passed not

alone with satisfaction to his people, but with their high appreciation of him and pride in him. Then a change took place on the part of some of them, due especially to his preaching on such agitating subjects as temperance and slavery. The sermons which were the cause of this division of feeling are not to be found. Those I have spoken of are of a later date when the controversy was well under way. But at the beginning, there was much outward kindness; for after the unrest began, in 1835, his parish gave him a year's vacation when he went abroad, they paying his salary and supplying the pulpit in his absence, besides giving him a generous sum of money for his journey. One cannot tell what was in their mind, whether they supposed rest would change his conviction as to his duty, or whether a sense of obligation to them for their favor would accomplish the end they so much desired. It is clear that his course was one deliberately chosen which he could not put aside, for as early as 1838, not more than two years after his return to his pulpit, at a meeting of the proprietors of the church, it was "Voted; That the members of this society have viewed with deep regret the zeal of their reverend pastor in those exciting topics which divide and disturb the harmony of the community, thereby alienating his friends and diminishing his usefulness as the Christian teacher of this society; that they believe the precepts of the gospel do not warrant him, as a Christian minister, in interfering with the established laws of the land; but that the alteration of old and the adoption of new laws belong to legislators duly elected for that purpose; that they believe he was settled as the teacher of the doctrines and virtues of the Saviour of the world, who did not interfere with the civil law, but whose object it was to promote peace on earth and good will among men. Voted; That a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Rev. John Pierpont upon his duties and relations to this society, and that they be requested to report at an adjourned meeting."

Here was the beginning of a controversy that was

seven years in reaching its culmination. It must be briefly told in this paper, though the reading of a thick volume of six hundred pages has been necessary to the understanding of it. But a little explanation is required to set the matter fairly before us.

First, as to Hollis Street Church. It was a church owned and controlled in law, not by the body of worshippers who rented pews in it, but by the proprietors. The proprietors were the owners of pews, who were legally responsible for the expenses of the church. Those who rented pews from the proprietors had no legal voice in the conduct of the parish. If their opinion was asked on any matter, such as the choice of a minister, it had no binding force, it was only desired so that the proprietors might form a judgment as to the course it was wise to pursue. In this whole controversy, therefore, it is not the congregation that is concerned, it is the pew-owners or proprietors as the legally responsible party.

It is further necessary to the understanding of Mr. Pierpont's legal rights as minister to remember that he was settled under the old Congregational regime as a life-settlement. The proprietors could not dismiss him at will, they could only dismiss him by his consent *unless* for cause the Supreme Court should remove him, or an ecclesiastical council of churches, regularly and legally called, should vote to dissolve the connection between him and his parish, then the Supreme Court could give their decision legal force and bring his ministry to an end. This is the legal aspect or status of this controversy which will appear in what follows.

An end of the matter could have been made at once by the resignation of the pastor. But there were good and sufficient reasons why he could not take this course. First of all, a vital principle was involved, that of the freedom of the pulpit. If a minister was to be put down because of his preaching upon questions of pressing moral interest, and this by a minority whose business was affected by such preaching, then the minister had

ceased to be a teacher of truth and righteousness and had become a hireling to do the bidding of his supporters. The church would have the contempt of all right-minded men if such a view of the ministry could be held. It was a question of deep significance not only to this special church, but to the cause of religion as well, and in taking his stand against such proscription, Mr. Pierpont was doing more than to defend his personal rights; he was defending the integrity of the pulpit; he was defending the cause of pure religion to a rightful place as a moral force in the world.

But, further, the controversy of the proprietors of the church with him had reached such a state of feeling that charges were made against him at a meeting of the proprietors which impeached his integrity and honor in certain business affairs which he conducted. These charges, I may say, briefly concerned his violation of an agreement as to the copyright of his "American First Class Book"; his contract to furnish letters during his trip abroad to the *Boston Gazette*, and his sale of the right to manufacture a razor-hone, which was not his invention, but had been loaned to him by a parishioner for the purpose of making one for his own use. Such charges could not go unanswered. To withdraw from his pulpit after they were made was to admit their truth and to have his reputation as a minister and a man hopelessly ruined. In order that the case might be heard and decided by a competent tribunal, an appeal was taken to a council of churches called by both parties to the controversy. This failed for the reason that the proprietors had changed the issue agreed upon, and he would not consent to be a party to the council on their terms. Then the proprietors took the next and only course left to them to bring about his dismission from their pulpit; they called an *ex-parte* council of churches preferring grounds of complaint against him and asking that he be regularly dismissed by the council because of them. The council was summoned as an *ex-parte* council

called by the proprietors, but in the preliminary proceedings an understanding was reached between Mr. Pierpont and the proprietors, and it became a Mutual Ecclesiastical Council. Both parties were represented by able lawyers, well known to the bar in their time, and it was nearly six months after the council assembled before it dissolved. Its sessions were not continuous, but they were frequent, and a large amount of evidence was presented.

The unanimous opinion of the council, composed of the ministers and delegates of twelve churches, was, "That, although on such of the charges preferred against the Rev. John Pierpont, as most directly affect his moral character, the proof has been altogether insufficient, yet on other charges such an amount of proof has been brought forward as requires this council to express their disapprobation of Mr. Pierpont's conduct on some occasions, and in some respects, but not sufficient, in their opinion, to furnish ground for advising a dissolution of the connection between him and his parish."

That the decision of the council was a just one there is every reason to believe. But it was none too generous to him. For it was but a small number of his brethren in the ministry who supported him in his controversy, some thinking his course extreme, others thinking, as the council said, "that it had been marked by a degree of harshness, personality, ridicule and sarcasm at variance with Christian meekness." They seem not to have understood him, and therefore were unable to put themselves in his place. A man of so strong characteristics must have the defects of his virtues. Standing first for truth and righteousness as the supreme things, and then for his integrity and honor, does not induce the gentleness of the dove, and that his speech should have been now severe and now mixed with scorn for meanness, would be what we have a right to expect. Dr. Channing seems not to have thought him deserving of censure since he wrote to him, "Should it be the issue of your

present controversy that some ten or twelve of those who now oppose you should withdraw from your society, and their places be filled by others who sympathize with you and will sustain you in your course, the pulpit of Hollis Street Church will stand higher than any other in the city."

A word of explanation should also be said concerning the reasons why Mr. Pierpont was engaged in some matters of secular business which appear in this controversy. At the time of the failure of the business with which he was connected in Baltimore, he refused to avail himself of the legal exemption from his debts, and held himself morally bound to pay them. This laid upon him a considerable burden, and his engagements in business during his ministry were for the purpose of discharging that obligation, an obligation which he faithfully kept. He was one who preached righteousness and practiced it. Let it be remembered to his honor.

It has been painful to go into the question at issue between Mr. Pierpont and his parish to the extent I have felt obliged to do, but it is a matter of history, and the fair fame of a man we have much reason to regard is at stake, a man of fine gifts, a self-sacrificing lover of his kind, and it is best we should see him as he was. The council dissolved in 1841. He continued his ministry for a time with much dissent and bitterness on the part of the strong minority opposed to him. His salary was kept back to the amount of more than three thousand dollars, and he had to bring suit to obtain it. Finally, against the advice of his friends in the church, in May, 1845, he voluntarily resigned his pastorate, and the long struggle was at an end.

After a period of rest he became minister of a church in Troy, N. Y., which, together with lecturing on various subjects, but chiefly on temperance and slavery, filled his time till, in August, 1849, he became minister of the First Parish in Medford, where he remained until 1856. Singularly enough he came here to a church which had

suffered from the same causes he had been familiar with. But for such as could bear his strong meat, who did not object to a religion mixed with morals, his ministry was a pure delight. His social charm, his remarkable gift as a reader of Scripture and hymns, the force and eloquence of his preaching were long remembered, and his influence was powerful for good. Early in the war of the Rebellion, when he was seventy-six years old, at his own request he received an appointment as Chaplain in the Twenty-second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, requesting of Gov. Andrew "that the regiment should not go around Baltimore." But firm as was his patriotic heart he was not equal to the hardships of camp life, and Secretary Chase of the U. S. Treasury gave him a position to collate and condense the decisions of the Treasury Department in regard to customs since the establishment of the government. This clerical task received high praise for the clear intelligence with which it was done, and it was while engaged in it that he returned to Medford for a brief visit. On Sunday morning he had attended church where it had been his happiness to be the minister, and the next day, August 27, 1866, his spirit had quietly passed to its rest.

The monument commemorating him at Mt. Auburn describes him as "Poet, Patriot, Preacher, Philosopher, Philanthropist." He was all these. Most of all was he a lover of truth, so earnest that no frowns of the cultured and polite could keep him from espousing a cause which had won the conviction of his mind. He accepted the then science of phrenology, though it brought opprobrium upon him. He was a believer in spiritualism, convinced that its phenomena justified its claims, and he did not cherish the belief in private, but advocated it on the platform, in gatherings set apart to teach and commend it. He was so good a patriot and so true a lover of humanity that for these he willingly sacrificed the enviable position he had held in the pulpit. We cannot avoid the wish that truth and righteousness were so welcome in our world that a man of his worth could use his powers

to set the world farther forward rather than have to contend inch by inch for the good he loved and nobly served. But that he had the will so to contend and win the right for which he stood, deserves high regard. He was not a prophet to say the smooth things which would make his lot easy, but to say the true things if sometimes the hard ones, which have won him the honor of man, as from the beginning of his heroic life he must have had the praise of God.

Rev. John Pierpont was descended from

[1]James Pierpont of London, England;
[2]John Pierpont and Thankful Stowe of Roxbury, Mass.;
[3]Rev. James Pierpont of New Haven, Conn., and Mary Hooker;
[4]James Pierpont of Boston and New Haven and Anne Sherman;
[5]James Pierpont of Litchfield, Conn., and Elizabeth Collins.

Rev. John Pierpont was married September 23, 1810, to Mary Sheldon Lord, daughter of Lynde and Mary (Lyman) Lord, who died at Medford, Mass., August 23, 1855. His children were: —

[1]William Alston, born July 11, 1811, at Litchfield, Conn., married Mary C. Ridgway of Syracuse, N. Y.
[2]Mary E., born September 18, 1812, at Newburyport, Mass.
[3]Juliette, born July 30, 1816, at Baltimore, Md., married James S. Morgan of Hartford, Conn.
[4]John, born November 24, 1819, at Boston, Mass.
[5]James, born April 25, 1822, at Boston, married Millicent Cowen of Troy, N. Y.
[6]Caroline Augusta, born August 21, 1823, at Boston, married J. M. Boardman of Macon, Ga.

Mr. Pierpont married for his second wife Mrs. Harriet Louisa Fowler, widow of Dr. George W. Fowler, by whom there were no children.

STRANGERS IN MEDFORD, (Continued from Vol. 6, No. 3).

Names.	From. Date.	Warned out.	Remarks.
Fillebrown, Sarah	Cambridge, Jan. 4, 1768		At house of Ezekiel Hall.
Fisk, Joseph	Reading, May 31, 1757	Jan. 4, 1758	In house of Wm. McClinton.
Mary (wife)			
Fisk, Mary		Jan. 30, 1791	
Fisk, William	Wood End, Reading, May 31, 1757	Jan. 4, 1758	In house of Wm. McClinton.
Sarah (wife)			
Rachel (daughter)			
Fitch, John B.		Aug. 31, 1797	
Flora (negro)	Charlestown, Dec. 12, 1765	Sept. 1, 1766	In family of Henry Putnam.
Floyd, Benjamin	Boston, Mar. 23, 1767		Boarder in house of Noah Floyd.
Floyd, Hepsibah		Jan. 30, 1791	
Floyd, Hugh	Malden, Mar. 15, 1759		In house of Benj. Parker, Jr.
Abigail (wife)			
William, Susanna } Children			Tenant of Col. Royall before 1772.
Fowle, John		Aug. 31, 1797	
Fowle, Mehitabel		Jan. 30, 1791	
Fox, Catherine		Jan. 30, 1791	
Freeman, Primas*		Apr. 16, 1784	
wife and family		Jan. 30, 1791	
Freeman, Richard		Jan. 20, 1740	Negro in house of John Hammon.

Freeman, Richard	Chelsea, October, 1761	Aug. 30, 1762	
French family, A	Charlestown, May, 1751		Tenants in house of John Willis.
Frost, Rufus		Aug. 31, 1797	
Frost, Mary	Cambridge, May 16, 1772		Daughter of Abraham Frost. In family of Moses Tufts.
Fuller, Benjamin	Lynn, May 7, 1764		In house of Wm. Hall.
Fury, Simon	Marblehead, October, 1770		In family of Ebenezer Hall, Jr.
Gallop, Susanna	Boston, Jan. 27, 1766	Nov. 8, 1766	In family of Thos. Patten.
Gardner, John	Boston, Jan. 13, 1763		In family of Sam'l Stocker.
Gardner, Jonathan wife and child	Malden, Oct. 24, 1768	Oct. 8, 1770	Boarder in house of Timothy Newhall.
Gary, Susannah	Stoneham, July 25, 1769		In house of Jos. Thompson.
Gates, Edmund Trowbridge		Jan. 30, 1791	
Gill, Elizabeth	Malden, Oct. 18, 1769	Oct. 8, 1770	Young woman in family of Aaron Hall.
Gill, Prudence	Malden, Aug. 21, 1773		In service to Stephen Hall.
Gleason, Jacob		Jan. 30, 1791	
Gleason, William		Aug. 31, 1797	
Goddin, Jonathan		Jan. 30, 1791	
Goddin, Thomas	Lexington, Dec. 19, 1763		Journeyman employed by Sam'l Tilton.
Goldsmith, Zaccheus Mehitabel (wife) Isaac	Ipswich, April 24, 1764	Dec. 3, 1764	Tenant of Col. Royall.

*Primus.

MAIN STREET, 1835-1850.

(Reminiscences continued from Vol. VI., Page 20.)

THE MEDFORD HOUSE has the same general appearance today as years ago. It formerly had a fine hall which was used for dancing parties and public entertainments. A town meeting was held there in 1839.

The large elm tree, with the pump under it, that stood in front of the stable, and the ten-pin alley have disappeared.

The space between the house and the street was paved with cobblestones, and when the Lowell, Woburn, Stoneham, or Medford coach reined up to the door, the neighborhood was aware of it.

It was a busy place in a busy town, and well patronized by the citizens and travelling public.

The best-known and most popular landlords were James Bride and Augustus Baker.

Directly opposite the hotel, on the site of the present police station, was the home of Nathan Wait, blacksmith. His buildings extended on Short street (Swan) to Union street, and his premises, on Union and Main street to the Sparrell estate. The three dwelling houses next south of the police station, and others in the rear, are on land which was Mr. Wait's orchard. Mr. Wait's shop was near Cradock bridge; he carried on business there for fifty years. Brooks' history accords him the honor of being the first to rescue a fugitive slave in the United States. He died in Medford, January 5, 1840. Jonathan Perkins, who married Nathan Wait's daughter, built, lived and died in the third house from the police station. It was the first dwelling built in Mr. Wait's orchard. John Sparrell, ship builder, surveyor of land, wood and lumber, and general business man, owned the next lot. His house is still in the possession of his family, and is known as No. 104 Main street. Captain Sparrell died March 29, 1876.

Next south stands the house which in 1835 was the

home of Benjamin Pratt, mason. These three estates, with gardens and orchards extending to Union street, were very pretty homes seventy years ago.

Opposite Mr. Perkins' house and just south of the hotel is a large three-story double house, which was occupied by Captain Samuel Blanchard and James O. Curtis. The former was proprietor of coach and livery stable, constable, auctioneer and lieutenant colonel of militia. He lived in the side nearest the square. His stable was in the rear. He was well known in Middlesex and Suffolk counties. He was a large man, of fine physique, and was a loud, rapid talker. Later he moved to the Governor Brooks' estate on High street. He spent his last days in Sutton, New Hampshire. Mr. James O. Curtis was a leading ship builder. His yard was between Swan street extension and the river, near the site of the city stables (1903). He was a prominent man in town affairs. Later he removed to No. 196 Main street, which was built by Rufus Wade, shoe manufacturer, and is now occupied by Mr. James Golden. Mr. Curtis died in the house which he built at the corner of Main and Royall streets.

Later tenants of the old house next the hotel were George Hervey, Joseph N. Gibbs and others.

Mrs. Luther Stearns owned a large house and stable with large lot of land near Emerson street.

Her husband formerly kept a private school for boys. Her sons, George L. and Henry, had a large linseed oil factory on Union street, which was burned in 1849. Major George L. Stearns is famous as a friend of the freedmen, and organized many colored regiments during the civil war. Next to Mrs. Stearns lived Jacob Butters. He kept a grocery store on High street where the Opera House stands. His only son shipped as boy with Captain St. Croix Redman of Medford, and on his first voyage was killed at New Orleans by falling from the rigging. Mr. Butters rented a portion of his premises, and we recall William Thomas, stone mason, William

Hadley, gardener, and Amos M. Hooper, hatter, who lived there.

In the early thirties Mr. Butters moved a portion of the Blanchard Hotel from near the bridge to land below his house, and fitted it for two families. The first tenants were Rev. A. R. Baker of the Orthodox Church and Dr. Samuel Gregg. Later Mr. Butters moved into this house, and it is now occupied by his descendants.

In the house next to Benjamin Pratt, on what was then the east side of Main street, but which is now called No. 2 Mystic avenue, some of the older tenants were Gilbert Blanchard, grocer, William Thomas, who at one time lived in Mr. Butters' house, Mrs. Rebecca Stearns, daughter of Caleb Brooks of West Medford, Ebenezer Chamberlain, hatter, Bartholomew Richardson, hatter, Mrs. Henry Withington and others. In the next house lived Mr. Amory Hartshorn and John T. White. Both were employed at Mr. Peck's hat factory. The latter colored hats; when his services were needed his presence was required night and day. He was constable, deputy sheriff and tax collector for many years. About 1850 he moved into his house on Ashland street, where he died.

Jesse Crosby's wheelwright shop occupied the triangle made by the Turnpike (Mystic avenue), Union street and Mr. Hartshorn's premises. He removed to Nashua, New Hampshire, and was succeeded by Elbridge Teel. Later Thomas O. Hill, one of Mr. Teel's apprentices, was in partnership with him for many years. The youngest son and two grandsons of Mr. Teel now conduct a large business there under the old firm name of E. Teel & Co.

The double house on the other side of Mystic avenue, facing the square, has had many tenants. We remember Mrs. Porter, who kept a private school, and Charles Pullen, who was the foreman at Stearns' oil mill.

The Middlesex Canal passed under a bridge near Summer street. The depression which shows the old course of the canal can still be seen on the east side of

Main street at this point. Summer street was at first called Middlesex street, and was built practically on the tow path of the canal. There was a large artificial basin between there and Royall street where canal boats tied up to unload.

On the south bank of the canal was the Columbian Hotel, which in its day had been a fine dwelling house. This hostelry, as well as the Medford House, was kept by James Bride and Augustus Baker.

In the Royall House lived Mrs. Ruth Tidd, a sister of William Dawes, who on April 18, 1775, rode out by way of Roxbury to warn the Middlesex farmers of danger. She was about the only person in Medford who indulged in a coach and pair of horses. They were often seen on the road, and always on Sundays on the way to church. The carriage road to the stable was over a portion of the present Royall street; the stable stood facing Main street, near the corner of Royall and Florence streets.

It seems strange to think of the Stearns mansion, which stands well back from College avenue, as being on Main street, but in 1835 the only entrance was a long driveway from Main street, part of which is now known as Stearns avenue. Captain John King lived in the house at that time. Three of his four sons were sea captains, and two of them were lost at sea.

The brick house now occupied by Mr. Horace E. Willis was built by Captain Nathan Adams about 1812. Charles Wait, brickmaker, Peter Adams, farmer, Judge Capen and others have been tenants.

Captain Nathan Adams owned a large milk farm on both sides of Main street, and had a milk route in Boston. He had very extensive orchards. His home was on the site of the Mystic House; it was afterward moved to the brick yard, and was almost wholly destroyed by fire. What remains has no resemblance to the original. Deacon Nathan Adams, Jr., had a milk farm further south, and his buildings stood about half way up Winter Hill. This dwelling was the last house in Medford until about 1840.

A PACKAGE OF OLD LETTERS.

Extracts from letters written by Simon Tufts* to Benjamin Hall, Jr.†

Omeidpore in Bengal‡
8th Decemb'r 1789.

Dear Brother.

As three years have nearly expir'd since I receiv'd any account of You or family, perhaps it may be agreable to you to hear of what part of the E. Indies I have made my residence in. . . . My station is about 18 miles from Calcutta, at a Village, about 5 or 6 miles of which I have at present the sole Charge. 'Tis only the Rum and Indigo that I have to see manag'd. . . . I am allowed as many servants as I chuse. One I must have night and day about me according to the Custom of the East, and some days, ten in and about the house. I do not like it but to preserve respect it must be done. For nine months the heat and musquitoes are very bad — Besides Tygers, Leopards, Jackalls without number — and other beasts are around the place but do not attack grown people often. . . .

Omeidpore 20th Aug^{t} 1792.

My last to you was dated 15th July and it is now a Year since I wrote you. . . . I have little to add except remarking that your letters by American Vessels seldom come to hand but after a long time. . . . The business in sending Sugar home to Europe to foreign parts and vessels is wink'd at . . . for you must know everything in this Country is done by interest. . . . I sometimes indulge hopes of seeing either Europe or your country, for the luxury of the East, tho' great do not compensate for the want of health and society, and for months I see nothing but black and do not hear a syllable of English.

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*Son of Dr. Simon Tufts, Jr., and Lucy, daughter of Gov. Joseph Dudley, born April 7, 1750. Left home about 1775 to seek his fortune in the East.

†Son of Benjamin Hall and Hepzibah (Jones), born in Medford, Aug. 9, 1754; died Sept. 19, 1807; married Lucy, sister of Simon Tufts, 1777.

‡This letter is addressed to "Mr. Benjamin Hall jun'r Medford near Boston N. England. To be left at the N. Engl'd Coffee house — and forwarded."

27th Aug^{t} '92.

I have received yours dated 11th Feb'y this present year (by post) from Madras. . . . Repeat my love to your Children and tell Mr. Dud* that I think he comes on very well in the writing way as I see in a Postscript of your wife's.

Make my respects to our old Friend Gen'l Brooks† and all my friends in Medford, for I have and always shall have a Regard for the little place from which I drew my first breath. . . .

Omeidpore 10th May 1793.

Yours of 1st May is now before me, in which it appears by the description You give, You are as happy as a people as any on the Globe — long may you continue so. Your Country can have found their account in the great freight they have got from India to Europe, but this like all other new Trades is liable to be ruin'd if so many engage in it. . . .

Write me what seems to be [Dudley's*] leading inclination . . . at the same time let him not think he is always to sleep on a Bed of Roses or feathers — for 6 months in the Year his Uncle sleeps on a fine mat or Carpet — (The heat is so intolerable.)

Cape town 31st May 1797.

A Ship being bound for New York I couldn't omit the Opp'ty of acquainting You of my coming here from Bengal — as I found my health declining so fast in India I saw no other remedy but to leave it for a cooler climate.

Cape town 31st Jan 1800

. . . When you see Aunt Brooks‡ pray let her know that I receiv'd her kind letter and would have answered it, but the time is so short. . . . In the meantime pre-

*Dudley Hall, son of Benjamin Jr.; born Oct. 15, 1780, died Nov. 3, 1868.

†Governor of Massachusetts, 1816, 1823.

‡Mercy, daughter of Dr. Simon Tufts, Sr., and Abigail (Smith), born Oct. 19, 1742; married Thomas Brooks, son of Samuel and Mary (Boutwell), Dec. 29, 1762.

sent her with 50 Sp Doll'rs on the Account of it as from me and charge it to your acct against me. . . .

If an opportunity offers send me as below —

1 or 2 Small Kegs of Mackerel
Weymouth or Rh Island Cheese
Bottled Cyder if the cork can be secured
a few white beans in a cask

} for private use.

Cape Town 20th March 1801.

It certainly has been and yet is my intention to visit my native country if the Ship which I expected would touch here on her return from Manila would have room for a Passenger. . . . Your children I dare say are promising well and will I hope prove a source of pleasure to you and my sister — I assure You that some time or other I hope to be witness of it.

I am
Dr Hall
Your very affectionate
S. Tufts.

Cape Town Cape of Good Hope February 1802.

Mrs. Lucy Hall,

Madam,

It is with great regret we find ourselves in the mournful necessity of communicating to you an account of the death of your Brother, our friend Mr. Simon Tufts. He departed this life on the fifteenth of this present month.*

By the present opportunity we forward you a lock of his hair and also your Picture with an old gold ring, all of which he desired might be sent to you.

Executors and administrators of Mr. Simon Tufts's Estate, } Jos. Bray
W. S. Venables.

*Here follows reference to will, whereby Mrs. Hall was bequeathed a large legacy.

CAMBRIDGE

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

763 Massachusetts Avenue,

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

DANA W. HYDE, President. ALFRED L. BARBOUR, Secretary.

J. E. OBER, Agent, WEST MEDFORD, MASS.

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